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## NAKASONE DETAILS ACTIONS ON U.S. HOSTAGES IN LEBANON

OW161325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1314 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday confirmed that he received a telephone call from U.S. President Ronald Reagan in July 1985 after former Justice Minister Akira Hatano had advised Nakasone that Japan should help Reagan to free American hostages in Lebanon. Nakasone, however, said he sent a letter to Iranian Parliament speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to help gain the release of American hostages in Lebanon on humanitarian grounds and not on Reagan's request, and denied any involvement in the U.S. arms deal with Iran.

Nakasone, reacting to a WASHINGTON POST report that he had promised to do his best when Reagan telephoned him to ask Japan to try to persuade Iran to help the American hostages, told reporters that he told Hatano he would do his best on the hostages' release if the situation allowed. But Nakasone said he did not remember whether he and Hatano discussed sending a special envoy.

Nakasone also said Japan has been making efforts on humanitarian grounds to help free American hostages by sending envoys, including Wasuke Miyake, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, to Iran. Nakasone denied the envoys proposed trade and aid incentives to Iran in return for helping free the American hostages.

Nakasone said he sent the letter to Rafsanjani via former Ambassador to France Yoshihiro Nakayama.

Nakasone said he spoke with Reagan on the subject on the phone one time only.

A senior Foreign Ministry official also said Tuesday that Reagan did not request Nakasone to persuade Iran to help free the hostages in the three-minute telephone conversation.

### WASHINGTON POST Report Denied

OW161213 Tokyo NHK Television Network in English 1000 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A KYODO report from Washington quoted THE WASHINGTON POST as saying that Prime Minister Nakasone accepted President Reagan's request to help him free the U.S. hostages in July last year. The newspaper had interviewed the former Justice Minister, Mr Akira Hatano, in Tokyo. Mr Hatano allegedly told the newspaper that a journalist and friend of his, Mr Nobuhiko Ochiai, suggested to Mr Hatano that Japan act as a go-between for the United States. The newspaper said that Mr Hatano then advised Mr Nakasone on 26 July last year that he should send a special envoy to Iran with his personal letter in order to help President Reagan free the hostages. [passage omitted]

Mr Hatano has denied the WASHINGTON POST report. Asked by NHK about the truth of the report, Mr Hatano said that it was simply inconceivable that President Reagan would ask Mr Nakasone to do something for the release of American hostages. He said that whatever Japan did, it did so solely on its own initiative. He said that he had advised Mr Nakasone, and that Mr Nakasone made up his own mind. He said that Mr Nakasone had apparently received a call from President Reagan, but added that he thought that President Reagan merely conveyed his thanks.

## COMMENTATOR ON SEIZURE ATTEMPT AT USIS OFFICE

SK170711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Anti-U.S. Waves Cannot Be Blocked"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 15 December, students in Pusan waged a struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan. That afternoon, some 15 Pusan University students, including the chairman of the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy [Chamintu] at this university, forced their way into the lobby of the American Cultural Center with leaflets and placards in their hands. It is reported that they attempted to stage an anti-U.S. sit-in after seizing the conference room on the second floor and the consular department on the third floor. However, it is reported that they could not succeed in this attempt because of the tenacious suppressive maneuver of the puppet police. By immediately dispatching the suppressive police forces, the puppet clique has arrested all of these students after confining them in the lobby. It also has confiscated 1,000 printed materials, placards, and flags from them. This is an unpardonable oppression and the most atrocious slaughter committed by the nation-selling traitors against the patriots.

This struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan is clear evidence of the increasing anti-American independence sentiments in South Korea. As is known, on 18 March in 1982, the American Cultural Center in Pusan was set ablaze after being attacked by the patriotic students, and the anti-U.S. struggle by the people in South Korea has spread like wildfire since then. Under circumstances in which the anti-U.S. struggle moved in and out like an unpreventable wild wave, the struggle slogans, such as "expel the U.S. imperialists," "Withdraw U.S. armed forces," and "Withdraw nuclear weapons," which totally reject the colonial rule and military occupation by the U.S. imperialists, have echoed vigorously; and the invasive institutions of the U.S. imperialists, such as the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul and the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Taegu, and Pusan, were consecutively attacked by the angry patriotic students and the people. Speaking of the American Cultural Center in Pusan, it has been subjected to the struggle for seizure by patriotic students for the second time this year since last May.

Anti-Americanism is a firm mainstream amid the struggle of students and the people of South Korea. Definitely, this aggravated situation has resulted from the U.S. policy of occupying South Korea. Various criminal acts committed during the enforcement of the most atrocious colonial rule after the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists have helped students and the people of South Korea clearly recognize that the U.S. imperialists are stranglers of freedom and democracy, colonial rulers and plunderers, and enemies of peaceful reunification. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists' acts of dispatching Lilley, a (?tall) agent, as new governor-general to settle the crisis in the shaking colonial rule in South Korea and of having him instigate the puppets to kick up a commotion of anticommunist fascist frenzy and confrontation have further incited anger among the students and the people of South Korea.

The struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a due answer to the criminal maneuver of the U.S. imperialists. In this context, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of brutally suppressing the righteous and patriotic students has nakedly disclosed its true nature again as a running dog and a nation-selling fascist maniac which watches the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets' acts of not protesting at all against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' various atrocities and brutalities, of actively protecting and supporting the rascals' occupation policy by playing the coquettes, and of committing oppressive frenzy like wild wolves against the same race who act in accordance with national conscience are exremely contemptible. The Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling traitors are attempting to oppress the increasing anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea through such nation-selling acts of brandishing bayonets and to maintain its dirty life by winning the master's favor given in exchange for supporting the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

However, the rascals are miscalculating. The intention and will of the South Korean students and people who have realized that there exists independence, democracy, and reunification in anti-Americanism from their experiences in their actual life cannot be blocked or frustrated with bayonets or with anything. The puppets' suppression with bayonets will only arouse thier sentiments of resistance. The puppets should behave with discretion and immediately release the arrested students.

## SECRETARIES-GENERAL OF PARTIES LIKELY TO MEET

SK160045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The secretaries-general of the three major parties are likely to meet this week to discuss ways of breaking the current political deadlock.

Political sources said yesterday rival parties are moving to arrange the meeting soon, probably today or tomorrow.

If the meeting takes place, the sources said, discussions certainly will concentrate on distribution of political funds and normalization of the stalled regular National Assembly session.

The secretaries-general of the Democratic Justice, New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties are also likely to talk about realization of the proposed meeting of the three party leaders.

The sources, however, said it is very unlikely that the secretaries-general will reach an accord on any of the outstanding political issues.

They said the Assembly is almost certain to conclude its regular session Thursday after acting on a total of 68 bills and other items in a plenary session in the absence of the main opposition NKDP lawmakers.

The Assembly wound up its committee-level activities yesterday and resumes a plenary session today.

The Legislative-judiciary Committee passed the minimum wage bill and 25 other bills and referred them to a plenary session for final approval.

As the current regular Assembly session is drawing to an end, rival political parties are examining their own strategies for the projected constitutional reform.

The ruling DJP plans to seek behind-the-scenes contacts with opposition lawmakers to persuade them to agree to its proposal for the cabinet system.

The government party also intends to utilize the envisioned rewriting of the National Assembly Election Law as a bargaining chip for negotiations over constitutional revision.

The main opposition NKDP, meanwhile, is cautiously groping for the strengthening of its leadership to foil the ruling party's attempt to push its cabinet system through the Assembly.

Some political watchers said they cannot rule out the possibility that the opposition NKDP might reshuffle its leadership to effectively cope with the ruling party's attempt to obtain Assembly approval of its own constitutional reform bill.

## OPPOSITION CONSIDERS DIRECT ELECTION PANEL

SK140139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Leading opposition figures agreed Friday in principle to create at an early date a pan-national committee "to push for direct presidential elections and destroy the ruling Democratic Justice Party's scheme to perpetuate its rule."

The agreement was made at a meeting of Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and dissident figures who included Rev. Pak Yong-kyo and Rev. Cho Nam-ki.

They are scheduled to meet again early this week to discuss preparations for the formation of the committee.

## KNP TO SHOW MORE 'OPPOSITION CHARACTER'

SK160049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The Korea National Party, whose political course has drawn keen attention in connection with the ruling party's possible moves to ram the constitutional amendment through the Assembly, has decided to show a more "opposition character" during the rest of the current House session.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has cast suspicious eyes on the second opposition party 0-456, as it has been participating in ongoing standing committee sessions, which the NDP is boycotting.

KNP president Yi Man-sop assured the people in a recent press conference that there was no change in his party's opposition to the parliamentary cabinet system, but every move of the KNP is being closely monitored as the ruling party will eventually seek the KNP's support for the passage of its amendment bill.

KNP leaders decided yesterday that its members would vote against some law bills and clearly express the party's objection to a few motions in order to manifest its character as an opposition party.

The bills the KNP chose to reject are revision bills to the Farmland Lease Law, the Copyright Law, the Patent Law and the Motion Pictures Law.

The objection by the NKDP, which has 21 seats, will have practically no effect on the fate of those bills, as the DJP has sufficient votes for their passage.

## KEY DJP OFFICERS HOLD CONSULTATION AT CHONGWADAE

SK160039 SeoulTHE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Key officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including its chairman No Tae-u, had a high-level consultation with the administration on the current political situation at Chongwadae yesterday.

The unannounced visit of the DJP chairman, secretary general Yi Chun-ku and floor leader Yi Han-tong, drew much attention in connection with the ruling camp's current efforts to realize parliamentary cabinet system through the projected constitutional amendment.

But party officials told reporters after the consultation that the DJP officers merely reported (to party president Chon Tu-hwan) on party affairs, including a plan to employ some 1,000 college students during the winter vacation to help them earn tuition fees.

They also said that other subjects of the talks included ways to conduct the remaining House session and the party's publicity activities on the parliamentary cabinet system after the losing of the regular House session.

After the consultation, secretary general Yi briefed party spokesman Sim Myong-po and deputy secretary general Kim Tae-ho on the results of the Chongwadae session.

Asked if the DJKP's plan to push ahead with its own draft amendment to the Constitution was discussed in the high-level consultation, the party spokesman said, "I heard nothing about such a plan from the party secretary general."

## ARMED FORCES MARK 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF LPDR

BK160547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Editorial: "Enhance the Strength of the People's Democratic State"]

[Text] Today, 2 December 1986, marks the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR. Together with the people of various tribes throughout the country, our various Armed Forces joyously commemorate this significant, historical day of the nation. Under the LPRP's talented and clear-sighted leadership, over the past 11 years, our beloved nation has passed through the road of fierce and furious revolutionary struggle against the sabotage and subversive schemes of the imperialists and international reactionary powers, thereby scoring great and firm achievements in many fields. Following the struggle, our people's role of collective mastery has been increasingly enhanced and been formed into a great strength in the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

The new tasks as set forth under the new situation by the fourth party congress in its resolution require that our entire party, Army, and people concentrate our great strength on fulfilling the cause of defending the country and building socialism. In view of the great, heavy economic and social tasks, it is required that we strive to set up industrial and agricultural structures, reorganize the production, renovate the management mechanism, vigorously step up the three revolutionary revolutions, carry out the task of switching to socialist industry, boost production, and take an initiative in carrying out the circulation and distribution of goods to meet the material requirements with a view to improving the people's living conditions and consolidating the national defense and public security work. To successfully fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to vigorously increase roles and responsibilities of the organizational and executive services of the proletarian dictatorship state apparatuses, promote and expand the creative initiative spirit of the entire nation, and enhance the creative and initiative spirit of transformation branches in the central and local levels.

In view of these new situations and tasks, our party has clearly pointed out that it is necessary to enhance the party's leadership and strive to perfect the mechanism by which the party leads, the state manages, and the people are the masters of society and regard it as a system which maintains organic relations. In this mechanism, the state maintains a very significant role. The state serves as a sharp and effective tool of the proletarian dictatorship system to implement the people's right to socialist mastery while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, organizing enthusiastic and extensive revolutionary movements of the masses, building a new economic order, a new cultural order, and new, socialist men. Along with the building of the firm and strong state, it is necessary to strengthen the system of socialist laws and firmly maintain the social principle of the state managing in accordance with the laws. The state organizations, from the central down to the grass-roots levels, must act as an example in complying with the laws. They must maintain relations with the people and heartily pay attention to the people's spiritual and material life.

To enhance the state's role even more vigorously, it is necessary to fulfill the main objectives as already adopted, namely the implementation of the centralized democratic system and the guaranteeing of the unification of the central level in guiding and managing main and significant issues throughout the country. At the same time, each locality and grass-roots level must be ensured to take creative initiatives in fulfilling urgent, objective tasks and goals of the socialist construction cause in our country. In this regard, strong state apparatuses are needed. The quality and efficiency of the state apparatuses cannot be separated from the building of the contingent of leading and management cadres as well as specialized technical and vocational cadres.

As the ones who are in charge of implementing instructions of the state, our cadres and state employees, from the central down to the grass-roots levels, must maintain sufficient qualifications, abilities, and strength, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, and a fine life-style. Our party has resolutely opposed all bureaucratic practices of taking control of tribal chiefs' rights and of violating the people's right to collective mastery. It has also resolutely opposed localism, the line of thinking of refusing to accept new things, and so forth. These are considered unforgivable practices in the apparatuses of the people's administrations. Our party has paid attention to educating and training each and every cadre and state employee in the state apparatuses to enable them to maintain a profound patriotic spirit, a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, a high spirit of responsibility, and creative abilities. The strength, abilities, and qualifications of the cadres must be shown through the changes in line of thinking, new practices, and new principles. They must closely associate with the people, maintain a concrete understanding of the situation, and regard the concrete achievements of work as significant issues. It is proved through the concrete situation that the building and strengthening of the state apparatuses on various levels, and the building and training of cadres and state employees to achieve sufficient qualifications and abilities and to maintain a spirit of wholeheartedly serving the interests of the nation and of people of various tribes throughout the country, are necessary factors for contributing to determining the urgent economic and social tasks of our country in the present. They are also very signficiant factors for ensuring the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of the Lao revolution in the new stage and for ensuring the glorious fulfillment of the international obligations.

Through the process of national defense and socialist construction throughout the past 11 years, with the rich experiences that we have undergone, we have had sufficient abilities to settle the present difficult and complicated problems, overcome all the immediate difficulties and trials, and march forward to achieve a bright future of socialism. Our people's Armed Forces are very proud to serve as the sharp and trustworthy tool of the popular democratic state with our party as leader. Clearly understanding their glorious honor and lofty spirit of responsibility, our cadres and combatants in the entire Army are determined to strive to fulfill all tasks, uphold the sense of organization and implementation of regulations and discipline, act as an example in strictly implementing the state laws, respect and assist the administrations at all levels, contribute to enhancing the strength of our state apparatuses, and, together with the entire people, securely defend the beloved country and successfully build socialism in our country.

## PART I OF CPV POLITICAL REPORT, 1ST INSTALLMENT

BK160600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1230 GMT 15 Dec 86

[First Installment of Part I of Political Report of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Sixth National Party Congress of delegates -- read by announcer]

[Text] Part I Situation and Tasks [subhead]

Dear comrades, the attitude adopted by our party in assessing the situation is to look straight at the truth, to evaluate the facts correctly and to tell the whole truth. Together with correctly appraising the achievements recorded, at this congress we shall focus on assessing the weaknesses, deeply analyzing the errors and shortcomings, finding out the causes and taking measures to put things right. We will also define the tasks and objectives for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transition period.

Over the past 5 years, our revolution took place against the background of a domestic and international situation which presented many fundamental advantages but was fraught with complexities.

In the cause of building socialism and defending the homeland, our people continued to receive great assistance and multi-faceted cooperation from the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as the encouragement and support of many friendly countries and the freedom-loving people of the world. While the common strategic posture of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries has been improved, the all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea has created more favorable factors for building a new life in each country.

However, our country, as well as Laos and Cambodia, has had constantly to cope with acts of aggression, sabotage, and economic blockade by hostile forces. The adverse upheavals in the world market have also added to our difficulties. Starting from a very low economic level, and suffering from the aftermath of long war, our people have had to carry out simultaneously tow strategic tasks and both national and intentional duties, to meet at the same time basic and pressing requirements, namely, ensureing and improving the people's livelihood, accumulating funds for building socialism, and strengthening national defence.

As regards the socioeconomic situation, besides the achievements recorded, the decrease in production in the late 70's and the mistakes made in laying out the economic structure, especially in allocating investment and capital construction in the preceding 5 years, from 1976 to 1980, have left heavy consequences.

In implementing the tasks and objectives defined by the fifth party congress, our people have displayed great courage in their efforts to overcome difficultires and surmount obstacles and have recorded important achievements in socialists construction.

In industrial and agricultural production we managed to curb the decrease of the years 1979 and 1980, and since 1981 have made notable progress.

The average annual increase in agricultural output is 4.9 percent as against 1.9 percent in the 1976-80 period. There has been a major development in the production of food grain.

The average annual output has increased from the 13.4 metric tons average in the 1976-1980 period to 17 million metric tons in the 1981-85 period. The average annual increase in industrial output is 9.5 percent compared to the 0.6 percent increase in the 1976-80 period. The average annual increase in the national income is 6.4 percent compared to 0.4 percent in the previous years.

As regards the building of the material-technical bases, over the 5 years 1981-1985, we completed a few hundred relatively large-size projects and thousands of medium- and small-size projects, including a few major ones relating to electricity, gas and oil, cement, engineering, textiles, sugar, water conservation, communication.... There has been an increase in productive capacity: 456,000 kw of electric power, 2.5 million metric tons of coal, 2.4 million metric tons of cement, 33,000 metric tons of yarn, 58,000 metric tons of paper; 309,000 more hectares have been drained, and 241,000 more hectares have been reclaimed and put to production. Exploitation of oil and gas has been started. The Hoa Binh and Tri An hydropower stations now under construction will be put into operation in the years to come.

There has been a further step forward in socialist transformation. The majority of peasants in Nam Bo have taken the path of collective production while the people of various ethnic minorities in the central highlands have made some progress in building a new life.

Together with scientific-technical achievements, the wide implementation of the system of fixing output quotas for each peasant, though still imperfect and fraught wuth shortcomings, has played a major role in boosting agricultural production, and has given a correct orientation for consolidating the collective economic relations in the countryside.

Our state and people have endeavored to meet the requirements of national defense and security, and to implement policies regarding the duties of the rear toward the Army.

Caring for the people's livelihood is a constant and most difficult task of our party and state in the context of a weak economy, repeated natural calamities, and rapid population growth. The various sectors of the national economy have taken on another 4 million workers. Developments in the fields of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports, literature and art have made certain contributions to building a new culture and forming a new man.

Scientific-technical activities have been developed, thus contributing to boosting production, especially agricultural production.

Throughout the country there have emerged many fairly good production and business establishments, excellent combat units, and good districts. Dynamism and creativeness in some localities and branches have helped make encouraging achievements. The lively practice in grass-roots units, localities, and sectors has brought about valuable experience in party and state leadership.

Over the past 5 years, in the fight for national defense and for safeguarding political security and fulfilling their international duty, our people and Armed Forces have scored great victories. We have made a major step in defeating the schemes of the hegemonists against our country and further strengthening our country's defense capabilities.

On the northern border of our country, our Army and people have built an ever stronger defensive position. They have fought with courage and efficiency and managed to hold the enemy's land-grabbing attacks in check.

We have scored another victory in the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, wiped out and routed a major part of the FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races] reactionaries in the central highlands, captured many other reactionary groups and many spies and scouts, thus speeding up the mass movement to preserve national security.

In the building of national defense by the whole people we have scored considerable successes in a number of spheres: consolidating the people's war disposition, consolidating political bases in strategically important areas, and building reserves. We have gone a step further in regularizing and modernizing our Army and increasing its fighting strength. Our militia and self-defense forces have been strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively. We have obtained some results in combining the economy and national defense and in mobilizing the Army to take part in economic construction, especially in building industrial and communications projects.

Our Army and people have continued to fulfill their international duty toward Laos and Cambodia, consolidated our strategic alliance with our two fraternal neighbor countries, and joined efforts in strengthening the posture and force of the revolution in the three countries.

The achievements recorded in the implementation of the two strategic tasks, in the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with national independence countries, forces for peace and progress, have created new factors for our revolution to march forward.

Those achievements are closely linked to the correct viewpoints of the general line and the economic line defined at the fourth and fifth party congress; they are linked to the home and foreign policies of our party and state.

Those achievements have highlighted the working diligence and fighting bravery of our party and people. In face of the great difficulties encountered in production, fighting, and life, our working class, peasantry, socialist intelligentsia, and Armed Forces have upheld revolutionary heroism, the spirit of collective mastery, and have turned out an amount of products markedly larger than 5 years before. They have fought staunchly, intelligently, and courageously, and have scored many feats of arms.

These achievements are not separated from the valuable assistance and support given by the fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, and international organizations, especially the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the cooperation and militant solidarity with Laos and Cambodia.

While affirming the achievements recorded, we clearly see that our country is facing many socioeconomic difficulties.

Though there has been some growth in production, it is slow in comparison with the capabilities available and labor spent, with the people's demand for a rapid stabilization of their life, and with the need to accumulate funds for industrialization and strengthening our national defense. Failure to fulfill a number of major targets of the last 5-year plan such as production of grain, coal, cement, wood, textiles, and items for export has affected all aspects of economic activity and the working people's life.

Production and investment efficiency has been low. In general, only half of the designed capacity of enterprises has been utilized with reduced labor productivity and low product quality.

Our country's natural resources have not been satisfactorily exploited and have been wasted in their use, especially farmland and forest resources; the ecological environment is being destroyed.

Clogged-up circulation, inappropriate distribution of commodities, and soaring prices are exerting a negative impact on production, the people's life, and society.

Far from being reduced, the great imbalances in the economy between supply and demand in grain, foodstuffs, consumer goods, energy, raw mterials, and transportation; between revenue and expenditure; and between export and import have, in some respects, become even more acute.

Socialist production relations have been slowly consolidated. The leading role of the state economic sector is weak. Nonsocialist economic sectors have not been made good use of and transformed.

The life of the people, especially workers and civil servants, is beset with many difficulties. A great number of working people are unemployed or are not fully employed. Many basic legitimate material and cultural necessities of life of the people are not met. There is a shortage of common consumer goods and medicines in the rural areas. Housing, hygienic conditions, and cultural life in some areas are still poor.

Negative phenomena in society have increased. Social justice has been violated. Law and discipline are not strictly observed. Abuse of power and corruption by a number of state cadres and employees and the activities of persons engaged in illegal business have not yet been severely punished in time.

The aforementioned state of affairs has lessened the confidence of the masses in the party leadership and the functioning of state organs. Generally speaking, we have not yet achieved the objective set by the fifth party congress, namely, stabilizing in the main the socioeconomic situation and the people's life.

What is the cause of this state of affairs?

We do not underestimate the objective difficulties: They are enormous. But it is important to make an incisive analysis of the subjective causes and point out the mistakes and shortcomings in the activities of the party and state.

1. On assessing the situation and defining the targets and steps to be taken:

After the victory of the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, on the basis of a correct assessment of the fundamental characteristics of the revolutionary situation in our country, our party decided in good time to unify the country and take the entire country to socialism; it set forth the general line and economic line for the whole period of transition. However, there have been many shortcomings in our assessment of the specific socioeconomic situation of the country. For this reason, we have made many errors over the past 10 years in defining the targets and steps taken in building the material and technical bases, in socialist transformation, and in economic management.

Due to the failure to fully realize that the period of transition to socialism is a relatively long historical process which has to go through many stages, and owing to wishful thinking and hastiness, the fourth party congress, in its desire to bypass necessary stages, did not define the targets of the initial stage. As a matter of fact, in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, we tried to promote industrialization at a time when the necessary premises for it were not available. On the other hand, there were delays in renovating the outdated mechanism of economic management.

The fifth party congress, along with affirming the two strategic tasks, put into more concrete form the economic line in the immediate stage ahead and set forth the general objectives and major socioeconomic policies. But in guiding their implementation, we have not put into effect the aforementioned important conclusions, have not resolutely done away with the tendency for hastiness and conservatism which was reflected mainly in various policies related to the economic structure, socialist transformation, and the mechanism of economic management.

2. On arranging the economic structure:

In arranging the economic structure, in particular the production and investment structure, we often proceeded from our desire to move quickly ahead, without taking into account the real conditions and capabilities, and failing to closely combine from the outset industry and agriculture into a rational structure. Neither did we make effective use of the possibilities of expanding economic relations with foreign countries. In the 5 years between 1976 and 1980 we set targets too high in capital construction and production development. We did not pay due attention to restoring and rearranging the economy, while stressing heavily the building of heavy industry and large-scale projects and failing to concentrate our efforts on basically resolving the grain and foodstuff problem and on developing the production of consumer and export goods. This resulted in very low efficiency despite the considerable investments made.

On the basis of redefining the steps to be taken in industrialization, the fifth party congress decided on the following guidelines for the 5 years between 1981 and 1985: develop while rearranging production and capital construction to raise investment efficiency in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, stabilize the people's life, and create the premises for stepping up industrialization.

However, we have not seriously implemented the resolution of the fifth party congress. Agriculture has not yet been regarded as the foremost front, and conditions necessary for its development have not been ensured, especially with regard to materials, capital, and incentive policies.

Consumer goods industries, including small industry and handicrafts, are still overlooked in terms of organization, investment, and policy. Heavy industry fails to serve agriculture and light industry in a timely manner. A major shortcoming lies in the fact that we have hardly rearranged production establishments so as to do away with overlapping and irrationalities, and have failed to concentrate our limited sources of energy, raw materials, and supplies on key establishments to make the best use of existing productive capacity. On the other hand, in capital construction, although we have suspended or postponed the construction of a numberof relatively large projects and have focused more on key projects, we have not, in the main, made a rational adjustment. We have not resolutely suspended or postponed the construction of projects that are not really pressing and those of low efficiency, and were still bent on building many large-scale projects. There is too much unfinished construction work, which clogs up capital. Many localities and sectors have built many more unplanned projects, thus further scattering capital and materials.

3. On socialist transformation, consolidating the new production relations, and the use of various economic components:

In the socialist revolution, along with striving to build new economic bases and forces, great importance must be attached to transforming and making good use of the existing economic bases and forces through appropriate forms and steps. But we have not yet clearly and consistently determined the viewpoints, options, and policies for guiding the socialist transformation process. There have been manifestations of hastiness: We wanted to do away at once with nonsocialist economic components and to rapidly turn the private capitalist economic sector into the state-run sector.

With regard to the small-scale commodity economy, we paid little attention to the characteristics of each branch and trade and therefore, failed to select appropriate forms of organization. There was the tendency to set up at once large-scale cooperatives without taking into account technical equipment and the managerial expertise and capacity of cadres. Regarding the content of transformation, we often laid stress on changing the ownership of the means of production but overlooked the settlement of problems relating to management organization and the system of distribution. We often resorted to campaign-like, coercive measures, running after quantity but neglecting quality and efficiency, and tended to slacken control after a series of hasty actions. Thus, many so-called joint state-private economic establishments, cooperatives, and cooperativized production teams were established only for form's sake and were not really based on the new production relations.

Failure to rearrange the various production sectors and establishments and delays in renovating the mechanism of economic management have led to weakening the leading role of the state-run economy, slowing down the consolidation of the collectivized economy, and limiting the utilization and transformation of other economic components. State-run trade and marketing cooperatives have not been expanded, nor have they made considerable progress in terms of organization and business methods so as to control the market. A number of units are involved in negative activities, stealthily supplying private traders with goods. Little headway has been made in the transformation of private trade. As for speculators, smugglers, and saboteurs of the market, we have not yet hit them squarely and punished them severely.

In our perception as well as action, we have not really recognized the fact that the multisector economic structure in our country will exist for a relatively long period; nor have we firmly grasped and correctly applied the law of correspondence of production relations to the character and level of development of production forces.

4. On the mechanism of economic management:

Since the sixth plenum of the fourth party Central Committee in 1979, many resolutions of the Central Committee and many decisions of the party and state on renovating the mechanism of economic management have been promulgated, with the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum and draft Resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau in particular having a far-reaching renovating character. Experimentation and research have been conducted by a number of sectors and many localities and grass-roots units on a new approach to business that will help tap the potentials of the economy with a view to developing production, improving the circulation and distribution of goods, and meeting the demands of the people's life. This is a factor that has directly contributed to our economic achievements in the past 5 years.

However, up to now, the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies has basically not yet been eliminated. A new mechanism has not been established in a concerted way. Many obsolete policies and regulations have not yet been changed, and a number of new management regulations are still patchy, heterogeneous, and even contradictory with one another. There are serious manifestations of bureaucratic centralism while the absence of organization and discipline is rather widespread.

Delays in renovating the management mechanism and machinery and failure to supervise management sharply are major causes leading to disunity in action from top to bottom. A number of persons and establishments have made use of the loopholes in the mechanism of management for personal and departmental gains.

We have only pointed out the main orientation for the new mechanism. As for its content, form, and the specific steps and methods to be adopted, there remain many outstanding problems to which no appropriate solution has been found, neither in theory nor practice.

It is clear that we still lack knowledge and experience in management; and in addition to that, we have not paid attention to summing up experience. At present, we must oppose two tendencies -- on the one hand, conservatism and sluggishness that breed reluctance to renovate; and on the other hand, hastiness and simplism that fuel the desire to settle all problems in a short period of time.

On distribution and circulation:

Throughout the past 5 years, there have been constant tensions and troubles in the field of distribution and circulation. The party and state leading organs have spent plenty of time on these problems, but so far the solutions adopted have not been really effective.

This situation was the combined result of many factors which, together, exerted an impact on the economy and people's life.

First of all, there were mistakes in laying out the economic structure and in socialist transformation. They were also the ill effects of the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies which existed for many years in economic management. All this resulted in slow development of production and increasingly sharper contradictions between supply and demand.

Meanwhile, we slackened our vigilance and failed to take effective measures to prevent bad elements and the enemy from taking advantage of our deficiencies to carry out sabotage.

We have failed to adopt a basic financial policy closely linked with correct pricing, monetary, credit, and wage policies. The state has failed to adequately readjust the incomes of private traders, to seize illegally earned incomes, and to satisfactorily protect state property. It has failed to concentrate major sources of income on the budget and to correctly allocate the capital, materials, and goods at its disposal. Budget expenditures bear a state-subsidy character and have for quite a long time exceeded revenues. Utilization of loans and foreign aid has proved ineffective. We have consumed a major part of the capital acquired from foreign countries and of the basic amortization fund. All this has led to a budget deficit -- a direct cause of serious inflation.

We have made mistakes in tackling the pricing, wage, and money problems. We failed to adopt uniform and effective measures to enable the state to control goods and money. The specific solutions to such problems as price fixing and control; wage fixing and control of wage fund; currency change; steps to be taken in readjusting prices, wages, and the amount of money in circulation were carried out without careful preparations and were not consistent with the actual situation.

The errors in the field of distribution and circulation were very serious errors in economic leadership and management in the past 5 years.

6. On realizing proletarian dictatorship:

The state of slackened proletarian dictatorship is reflected in the many shortcomings we have in socialist transformation, in socioeconomic management, in the ideological and cultural struggle, and in opposing the enemey's schemes and maneuvers of sabotage. We have failed to make full use of the aggregate strength of proletarian dictatorship in order to establish and firmly maintain socialist order in all spheres of economic and social life. We have allowed violations of state law and regulations to become increasingly widespread.

Dear comrades, the above-mentioned errors were serious and protracted ones concerning major positions and policies, concerning strategic guidance and organization of implementation of tasks. The main ideological features of these errors, especially those committed in economic policies, was subjectivism, voluntarism, a simplistic way of thinking and acting, and impatiently seeking to realize one's subjective wishes. It was the tendency toward laissez-faire, slackening of discipline, and failure to seriously implement the party lines and principles. This was petty bourgeois ideology, a manifestation of both left and right deviations.

Exactly as the fifth party congress noted, we were both subjective and hasty on the one hand, and conservative and sluggish on the other. In reality, these two aspects coexisted and hindered the advance of the revolution. The errors and shortcomings in socioeconomic leadership originated from shortcomings in the party's ideological and organizational activity and its cadre work. This lies at the root of all other causes.

In the field of ideology and organization, our party did achieve some good results. Our party organization and our contingent of cadres have further matured, and we have learned many new lessons of experience in building the party when it is in power. We must, however, frankly admit that, faced with new developments and trials in the building of socialism, our party's ideological and organizational actvity was unable to keep pace with the revolution's requirements.

In the ideological field, there was a lag in our theoretical appreciation and practical application of the laws prevailing in the period of transition. We were voluntaristic and simplistic in our desire to quickly achieve many objectives of socialism when our country was just at its initial stage. We held unfair prejudices and in fact did not really recognize the existing objective laws of commodity production. Therefore, we did not care to apply them in the determination of our economic positions and policies. We did not pay adequate attention to summing up our practical experience and learning from the experience of fraternal countries.

In organizational work, the biggest shortcoming was the sluggishness and slowness in renovating cadre work. The selection and placing of cadres in various leading and managerial organs at various levels still followed old-fashioned conceptions and incorrect criteria, of a largely formalistic character, without proceeding from the requirements of the political tasks and professional qualifications. It was also done without adequate programming, with little attention paid to the opinion of the masses. The work of educating and managing cadres and party members lacked strictness.

The leadership and work style were heavily characterized by bureaucratism; deeds did not match words; and working and decision-making procedures were not observed. Guidance and supervision were usually lacking in concentration, resoluteness, and consistency. Violations of Leninist principles in party life occurred in various party organizations and party committees, first of all the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, individual responsibility, and submission by the minority to the majority, by the lower to the higher echelons, and by the whole party to the Central Committee.

Organizationally speaking, the state apparatus and those of the party and mass organizations were left to grow too big, overlapping, and dispersed. Responsibility for mistakes and shortcomings in party leadership rests first of all with the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers. It should be emphasized that the delay in correctly effecting a transition in the nucleus of leadership was a direct cause for the inadequacy of party leadership in recent years in meeting the requirements of the new situation. The party Central Committee wishes to seriously criticize itself for its shortcomings before the congress.

Proceeding from realities of the revolution in past years, we may draw the following lessons of experience:

First, in all its activities, the party must thoroughly observe the idea to rely on the people as roots and establish and develop the laboring people's right to mastery. Our party has no other aim than to struggle for the people's happiness. The masses are makers of history. Our people are highly revolutionary and endowed with valuable qualities.

Having gone through over a half a century of continuous fighting and endured untold sacrifices and hardship, they have always upheld revolutionary heroism, working diligently and fighting valiantly for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism. When the party commits mistakes and shortcomings, the people still eagerly hope that the party will rectify its mistakes and take the country forward. Our part cannot fail that expectation of the people.

The great lesson we can draw from past years is that when a party is in power, special care must be taken to consolidate the relaionship between the party and the people and to conduct a constant struggle to prevent and overcome bureaucratism. Each Communist Party member must really be both a leader and a very loyal servant of the people. All viewpoints and policies of the party must proceed from the interests, aspirations, and capabilities of the laboring people, and must arouse sympathy and support from the masses. Bureaucratism, commandism, alienation from the masses, and infringements on the people's interests will weaken the strength of the party.

Second, the party must always proceed from reality and observe and act upon objective laws. The ability to realize and act upon objective laws is a guarantee for correct leadership by the party. In order to overcome shortcomings and improve the situation, our party must, first of all, effect a change in concepts and renovation in thinking. We must correctly realize and act in conformity with the system of objective laws, of which the specific laws of socialism will exert an ever stronger influence on the general development of society.

The criteria for asessing the correct application of these laws in the party and state's viewpoints and policies are the development of production, the smooth circulation of goods, the gradual stabilization and betterment of the people's material and cultural life, the emergence of the new socialist man with ever more clearly defined features, an ever more wholesome society, and the consolidation of the socialist system. All viewpoints and policies that produce adverse effects bear evidence of the incorrect application of objective laws and must be either amended or rescinded.

Third, we must know how to combine the forces of the nation with those of our times in the new conditions. Our country can advance directly toward socialism from a small-scale production system, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, because the revolution in our country is taking place in an era of transition to socialism on a global scale. Our people enjoy great assistance and all-round cooperation from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and have the alliance and all-round cooperation of the two fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Cambodia. Such assistance and cooperation constitutes an important condition for our people to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland firmly. Our people also enjoy support and assistance from many other friendly countries and from revolutionary and progressive forces the world over.

The development of the present scientific and technological revolution and the tendency for widening international division of labor and cooperation, even between countries with different socioeconomic systems, are also very important conditions for the cause of socialist construction in our country.

In all aspects of our revolutionary undertaking, we must take special care to combine national with international factors and traditional with modern factors and satisfactorily exploit all possibilities for expanding trade relations and economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with foreign countries in order to serve the cause of socialist construction and always fulfill our internationalist duty toward fraternal and friendly countries.

Fourth, we must build the party up to the political tasks of a party in power which leads the people in the socialist revolution. To ensure that our party will fulfill this glorious historic mission it is urgent that we increase the militant strength and enhance the capability for leadership and practical organization of the party. The principle of democratic centralism must be firmly upheld in party life as well as in socioeconomic leadership. Party members must unceasingly foster and enhance their revolutionary qualities and ethics and practice regular self-criticism and criticism within the party and in public. They must strengthen unity and singlemindedness in the party, both in spirit and in action, while heightening their sense of organization and discipline and matching their words with their deeds.

The sixth congress should mark a turning point of decisive significance in raising the party's strength, enhancing its prestige among the masses, and ensuring that it will bring itself up to the new tasks. Our party must become a firm and strong leading party in the socialist revolution.

Dear comrades, we are now faced with the new great and heavy tasks. After more than 10 years of leading our country into the initial stage of the transition period, our party has now been able to realize more profoundly the characteristics of this stage. Small-scale production with its inherent weaknesses, the aftermath of the previous long wars and even of the recent ones, and the vestiges of the old regime are obstacles on the path of development in our country. With the achievements already recorded in socialist construction, we have overcome by a step economic dispersion and backwardness, partly transformed the socioeconomic structure, and laid the initial bases for further development. However, we have not gone far enough from the all too low starting point. Our mistakes and shortcomings have made the situation even more difficult.

The complex socioeconomic reality requires that our party makes policy decisions aimed at changing the situation and bringing about a turning point in development.

In the coming years, the revolution in our country will continue to develop against a greatly changing international background. The revolutionary forces of our times are growing ever stronger and are obviously in an active and offensive position. The forces of the socialist system, with the Soviet Union as its pillar, are being strengthened in every field. The 27th CPSU Congress ushered in a new stage of a turning-point character -- a stage of dynamic development in all areas of social life on the land of the Soviets. With a strategy for accelerating socioeconomic development, the Soviet economy is energetically shifting toward intensive development aimed at realizing the great targets of the remaining years of the 20th century.

The socialist system has entered a new stage of development with a new quality. The all-round achievements of the socialist community and its combined strength in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and national defense fields constitute a decisive factor for the victory of socialism in the struggle between the two opposing sociopolitical systems in the world.

This is also a guarantee of prime importance for all of mankind in the common struggle to safeguard peace and stave off and repel the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The national independence movement is developing with new characteristics, and the trend for linking national independence with socialism to oppose imperialism is growing ever stronger. The imperialists, in collusion with other international reactionary forces, are, on the one hand, combining military threats from the outside with economic and political encirclement and sabotage aimed at achieving peaceful change and subversion from within; and, on the other hand, waging direct or proxy wars against revolutionary and progressive states.

With the emergence of a series of countries that have just gained national independence, the Nonaligned Movement which includes more than 100 member countries has become a large political force playing an increasingly important role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the defense of independence and peace.

The gap between the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries is widening. The increasingly heavier exploitation by the imperialist countries has driven many Asian, African, and Latin American countries into ever more abject poverty and indebtedness. The struggle to do away with the old world economic order and establish a new, equitable world economic order is becoming increasingly attractive.

In the capitalist countries, the struggle movement of the working class has seen a new step of development linked to the ever-aggravating crisis of imperialism and to the democratic and peace movement against imperialism and the danger of nuclear war.

A salient feature of our times is the scientific and technological revolution which is taking place vigorously, creating a leap forward in the development of production forces and an acceleration of the process of internationalization of production forces. This revolution has rendered more acute the contradictions of our times. A single world market is taking shape in which the two opposing economic systems are engaged in a fierce struggle against each other. On the other hand, economic cooperation is the necessary requirement for the development of both systems.

The struggle in the economic field is of ever great political significance to the outcome of the struggle between the two sytems. The socialist countries, bringing into play the superiority of the new system with an increasingly effective use of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, are changing their production structures and management mechanism by effecting a broad reform of profound revolutionary significance, and will surely bring about great changes in a not too distant future.

The capitalist economy has not exhausted its capacity for development; but as the scientific and technological revolution and the production forces continue to develop, they will make more acute the basic contradictions inherent in the capitalist system, first of all, those between labor and capital. The development of the production forces also leads to great upheavals in the economic relations between capitalist countries, especially among the three centers -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Torn by contradictions and rivalries among themselves, the capitalist countries are seeking every method and means, even the exploitation of the scientific and technological revolution, to achieve development, reconcile their inner contradictions and ally with one another against the revolutionary forces.

Controlling huge economic and military forces, imperialism -- U.S. imperialism first of all -- and other international reactionary forces are stubbornly holding on to their objectives. They refuse to renounce their policy of pursuing the arms race, particularly nuclear armament, and causing local conflicts to counterattack revolutionary and peace forces. Never before has the danger of a nuclear war begun by imperialism been so great as it is now. The U.S. monopolistic capitalist groups, whose main forces are the military-industrial complexes, reap huge profits by creating tension in the international situation; and they use this as justification for their colossal military expenditures, their global ambitions, their intervention in other nations' internal affairs, and their attacks on the very rights of the American laboring people.

Although the fierce counterattacks by imperialism and international reactionary forces have caused losses and obstacles to peace and revolution, the energetic struggle of the revolutionary and peace forces with the Soviet Union as the pillar has thwarted part of their schemes. With the summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, the configuration of struggle in conditions of peaceful coexistence between the two opposing social systems is being strengthened and developed. The struggle for the defense of world peace is attracting broad forces from all countries. The struggle for peace and the revolutionary struggle are two attacking prongs that are hitting hard at the same time at imperialism and weakening it.

Mankind is now at a crossroads, faced with a choice concerning new, global problems. A nuclear war will only bring destruction to all the warring parties and to life on earth. Between countries with different social systems, the only correct choice is competition in the economic field and the way of life. All sides should coordinate with one another in solving global problems confronting all nations and the human community as a whole, such as the population explosion, the food program, the use of natural resources, and protection of the environment.

The socialist countries has definitely affirmed their choice for the path of competition in the economic field and in their way of life; and this competition can only take place in conditions of firmly guaranteed peace.

In the Asia-Pacific region, important changes are also taking place. The revolutionary and peace forces continue to grow bigger and stronger. The economy of the region continues to develop at a quick rate. Asia-Pacific is a center of fierce struggle between revolution and counterrevolution. At the same time, the relations between countries with different political systems in this region also join the common trend of struggle within the configuration of peaceful coexistence. The Asia-Pacific strategy being intensively deployed by the warlike U.S. forces is in reality a strategy for rallying new forces with the aim of furthering their imperialist interests and directing the spearhead at the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the peace, national independence, and democracy-loving forces in the region.

With regard to Indochina, the hegemonist power and imperialism have not given up their long-term scheme to weaken and subjugate the three peoples. They may continue their present policy of confrontation, using military threats and encircling and isolating us to bleed us white and make it impossible for us to concentrate on economic construction and on improving the people's living conditions. Obviously they have failed, however, and will fail completely. Our people have new capabilities to consolidate and preserve peace, and take advantage of favorable international conditions for developing the economy, building socialism, and defending our homeland.

We reaffirm at this congress that our whole party, people and Armed Forces -- single-mindedly united -- will devote all their spiritual and material forces to the continued performance of the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland while making positive contributions to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Our people will continue to do their utmost to strengthen militant solidarity, heighten the quality and effectiveness of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and consolidate and develop the special alliance with Laos and Cambodia -- regarding it as a sacred international duty and a task of strategic importance to the vital interests of independence, freedom, and socialism in our country and on the Indochinese peninsula as a whole.

For the sake of defending our fatherland, our whole party, people, and Armed Forces, bringing into full play the aggregate strength of our country and society, will resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while standing ready and planning to cope successfully with all eventualities he creates.

We should hold firm to and put into practice the view that the whole people build the country and defend the fatherland and the whole Armed Forces defend the fatherland and build the country, and persevere in carrying out and making concrete the party's military line in the period of building and defending the fatherland.

We must bring into full play the strength of the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and of the whole party, people and Armed Forces; closely combine economic, defense and security tasks; and step up the building of the all-people national defense and security and of a secure rear in all respects.

Efforts must be concentrated on building the regular People's Army, making it ever more modern with ever higher aggregate quality: a rational, balanced, compact, and strong organization with strict discipline, high combat readiness, and fighting capacity. We must organize well the safeguarding of our sovereignty and security on the border and in our airspace, territorial waters, and islands and build and strengthen a solid force of border guards. The militia and self-defense forces must be constantly developed with adequate strength and quality to meet the requirements of the tasks. Building reserve forces is to be strengthened. Research should be accelerated for the development of Vietnamese military science and arts.

Efforts of the state, people, and Armed Forces should be pooled to meet the requirements of the fighting tasks and combat readiness and the necessities of the material and cultural life of the Armed Forces. The policies on the duties of the rear toward the Army should be fully implemented. The defense industry should be developed step by step along with the strengthening the country's economic potentials. On the basis of ensuring the fighting tasks, combat readiness and defense oriented production work, we shall mobilize part of the military forces and employ part of the defense industrial capacity for economic construction.

The mechanism of party leadership over the Army and national defense should be correctly implemented.

The safeguarding of political security and the maintenance of public order and social safety should be carried out with the strength of all forces, armed and unarmed, and with every necessary means. This struggle must be closely and constantly organized in each region and in all units throughout the country under the centralized and unified leadership of the party committees at all levels.

Residence registration work should be done in a regular way. Enterprises, offices, schools, hospitals, city wards, villages, and urban and rural districts must be made safe in terms of security and order. Safe areas and lines in the localities must be formed. Our ranks must be made pure and strong. The enemy's acts of economic, political, and ideological sabotage and their intelligence and espionage activities must be forestalled and punished.

As a core of the revolutionary Armed Forces of this important struggle, the people's security force must be built into a truly pure, powerful, regular, and eventually modernized force absolutely loyal to the fatherland and people, possessing a firm base among the masses and an ever higher professional level, and truly constituting a sharp, reliable, instrument of the party and the socialist state.

The victory of the cause of defending the fatherland must be guaranteed by the aggregate strength of the new system. While giving constant care to the task of national defense, our party and people continue to attach prime importance to the task of building socialism, collective mastery, a new economy, a new culture, and the new socialist man.

The party's sixth congress affirms the continuation of the general line of the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy determined by the party's fourth and fifth congresses. This congress, by concentrating the wisdom of the whole party and people, is to sum up the creative and abundant experience of all sectors, levels, and grass-roots units, solve a number of important theoretical and practical problems, and develop the party's line and raise the party's capacity in guiding its implementation.

Today we have the conditions to acquire a better knowledge of the path to socialism in our country.

Advancing from capitalism to socialism through the transition period is an objective necessity, and the length of this period is dependent on the economic, political, and social conditions of each country. The transition period in our country, which is advancing straight towards socialism from small-scale production, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, must naturally be long and very difficult. This is a period of profound, all-round, and thorough revolutionary transformation aimed at building from the beginning a new society in terms of productive forces, and in the relations of production as well as in superstructure. This is a period of complicated class struggle, the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- in all spheres of social life to solve the who-will-win problem. Holding firm to the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting the right to collective mastery of the working people, and simultaneously undertaking the three revolutions and carrying out socialist industrialization are the main contents of the party's revolutionary line.

After this congress, with a revolutionary and scientific spirit, and by continuing the development of the determined line, our party should expedite the building of a complete program for the whole socialist revolution in the transition period. On the basis of that program, we shall build a strategy for economic and social development, a strategy for scientific and technological development, and so forth.

Drafting a complete revolutionary program and a strategy for economic and social development is a political event of the utmost importance for the revolutionary guidance in a relatively long period, laying the ideological and political foundation for all activities of the party, the state, and society.

The initial stage is a small transitional step within the great transitional step. As Lenin put it: This period, the transition period, in our policy is again divided into many smaller transitional steps. All the difficulties of our task and of the policy and all the skill in the policy lie in knowing how to deal with the specific task of each of these transitional steps."

## VO DONG GIANG GIVES BRIEFING AT CONGRESS PRESS CENTER

BK161621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Minister Vo Dong Giang, member of the Council of Ministers and a delegate to the Sixth CPV Congress, held a press conference at the congressional press center this afternoon to discuss foreign policy. A large number of foreign and local press, radio, and television correspondents now covering the congress attended this conference.

At the press conference, the minister briefed newsmen on the task regarding Vietnam's foreign policy which will be presented and approved at this congress. The comrade said: One of the major lessons drawn from the realities of the Vietnamese revolution is the need to know how to combine the strength of the nation with that of our time. This is a matter having the character of law which was already demonstrated during Vietnam's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. Today, while the international situation undergoes great changes and the Vietnamese revolution is developing and is very promising, the need to combine more satisfactorily the strength of the nation with that of our time has become even more important. This is the most general and greatest viewpoint that influences the determination of Vietnamese foreign policy.

The minister believes that this principle will help the newsmen understand those specific issues outlined in the Political Report at the sixth congress.

Next, the minister answered a number of questions raised by the newsmen. Concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the minister said: China continues to pursue its hostile policy against Vietnam, whereas Vietnam consistently continues to treasure the long-standing friendship and wishes to restore normal relations between the two countries. So far, China has yet to respond to this demand. The Political Report once again states that Vietnam is ready to hold talks with China at any time, at any level, and anywhere in order to normalize relations between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

As for the prospect for a solution to the Cambodian problem, the minister said: The precondition for a political solution concerning Cambodia is now ripe. The SRV and the PRK will step up their efforts in this new, favorable juncture to quickly reach a solution acceptable to both sides.

Regarding the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the minister said: This is the relationship between strategic allies who share the same ideal of building socialism and communism and preserving peace. This relationship must be consolidated with each passing day. Vietnam emphathizes with and totally supports the Soviet Union's proposals made in General Secretary Gorbachev's speech on moving toward the establishment of a comprehensive security system in the Asia-Pacific region. At the 41st UN General Assembly, Vietnam presented a detailed analysis pointing out those preconditions, which are now surfacing, in favor of efforts to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peaceful coexistence while affirming that such a trend in this region is taking place. It is necessary to struggle for such a future in the remaining years of this century. Vietnam will strive to contribute its greatest efforts to this lofty cause.

The minister thanked foreign and local newsmen for having attentively covered the proceedings of the Sixth CPV Congress, and he wished the newsmen satisfactory fulfillment of their duties.

## Mandarin Service on Remarks

OW162059 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] A press conference was held at the press center of the Sixth CPV Congress on the afternoon of 16 December to discuss Vietnam's foreign policy and its tasks. Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the Foreign Ministry, presided over the press conference. He briefed domestic and foreign correspondents on the tasks of Vietnam's foreign policy as pointed out in the CPV Central Committee Political Report. He clearly pointed out a regular issue of the contemporary era -- the issue of linking each country's revolution with that of all progressive people throughout the world. The victory of each country's revolution can also be regarded as a victory won by progressive people throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Minister Vo Dong Giang emphatically pointed out: The victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has vividly indicated that the strength of the Vietnamese people and that of the world's revolutionary forces are combined. The task of Vietnam's party and state in the field of external affairs in the coming years is to strive to combine the strength of the nation with that of the epoch; firmly maintain peace in Indochina; actively contribute to firmly safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world; consolidate the special relationship between the three Indochinese countries; strengthen the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community; secure favorable international conditions for the cause of building socialism and defending the homeland; and at the same time actively contribute to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Minister Vo Dong Giang answered various questions raised by the reporters. When a reporter asked if Vietnam has any new policy in dealing with China, Minister Vo Dong Giang pointed out: Regrettably, China continues to pursue a hostile policy toward Vietnam, even at present. We, the Vietnamese side, have always cherished the long-standing friendly relations between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people. We hope to restore these friendly relations. At the same time, we hope to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Political Report made at this congress once again reaffirms that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with China at any time, at any level, and in any place in order to normalize the relations between the two countries. However, to date China has not yet actively responded.

Minister Vo Dong Ginag held that the Soviet Union has repeatedly made efforts to help improve its relations with China. However, the Vietnamese side also firmly believes that the Soviet Union has never undermined the interests of any third nation. In fact, China really seeks to exert pressure on Vietnam through the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, facts will prove that this is only a daydream.

On the Cambodian issue, Minister Vo Dong Giang said: The conditions for a political solution for Cambodia and Southeast Asia are ripe. The time for securing such a solution is rapidly approaching. Vietnam is determined to strengthen its efforts to promptly reach a political solution that is acceptable to all sides in the new period.

Answering a reporter's question, Minister Vo Dong Giang said: Vietnam will not negotiate with Cambodia's opposition individuals and groups. This is a matter of principle. Cambodia's issue of national concord must be solved by establishing a dialogue between Cambodia's opposition individuals and groups on one side and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other. This is Cambodia's problem.

Minister Vo Dong Giang emphatically pointed out: The People's Republic of Kampuchea is not only increasing its prestige, but also developing with each passing day. It has gradually assumed the task of safeguarding its own security. This will provide favorable conditions for Vietnam to withdraw its volunteer Armed Forces in five separate stages. It may also help Vietnam completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990. The year 1990 is an important time. At that time, whether or not we have a political solution to the so-called Cambodian question will no longer be important because the issue of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia — a subject always condemned by imperialism, expansionism, and the reactionary forces in the world — will no longer exist. Therefore, there is a trend for dialogue at an early date in order to find a solution to the Cambodian issue. This trend is rapidly gaining momentum in Southeast Asia and in the world.

## CPV NATIONAL CONGRESS CONTINUES 16 DECEMBER

### Morning Session

BK161804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Dear friends: This morning, 16 December, the second day of the congress, the congress remained in session. Comrade Vo Chi Cong chaired the session. At the opening of the session, those participating in the congress heard a speech by Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Council of Ministers, minister of interior, and a delegate from Cuu Long Province.

On behalf of the Ministry of Interior and of the People's Public Security Force, Comrade Pham Hung showed a total identity of view with and favored all the party Central Committee's evaluations of the national situation and the party's orientations and tasks for socioeconomic development for the 5-year period 1986-90 presented by Comrades Truong Chinh and Vo Van Kiet at the opening session of the congress. Apart from those achievements gained in study work, the comrade frankly pointed out deficiencies and shortcomings displayed by the People's Security Force: In the contingent of People's Public Security combatants, there remain negative manifestations such as coercing the masses, taking bribes, and embezzling socialist property.

The comrade emphasized the urgent need to renovate the performance of the People's Public Security Force. He said:

[Begin Pham Hung recording] Defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland on a national scale involves not only the need to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity — without letting the enemy occupy an inch of our fatherland's soil — but also the need to defend the political system of the socialist regime; to defend the policy lines and the organization of the CPV; to defend the unified solidarity bloc among the people of various nationalities; to defend the worker-peasant alliance bloc; to defend the new economy, new culture, and new men; and to defend the pure Marxist-Leninist thoughts now flourishing gradually in our revolutionary cause. Building and defending are two sides of a work process.

Therefore, defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become a content of and a mechanism within the process of developing socialist construction in our country. Defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become the habit in the thoughts and actions of every communist party member and of every Vietnamese citizen, whatever their position or field of activity.

The spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the sense of defense must be constantly upheld by every one in his daily work and must be regarded as a matter directly concerning the safety of life, work, labor, and production. We must maintain constant vigilance against the enemy. They are sabotaging us in various areas without sparing any sectors or any establishments. They are taking advantage of any negligences -- no matter where it exists -- on our part to sabotage us. Outwardly, they look as if they do not want to hurt anyone's feelings. But inside, they are very perfidious and dangerous.

We must make our internal ranks clean and steadfast, scrupulously comply with the party discipline and the state law and order, strictly enforce all the management regulations and systems, and resolutely do away with all negative phenomena and completely guard against negligence without giving the enemy a chance to sabotage us. [end recording] [applause]

Next, Comrade Le Thanh Nhan, secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Hau Giang Provincial Party Organization, took the floor. His report brought to the congress the voice of agricultural workers in an important agricultural region of the fatherland. After affirming that Hau Giang is a major agricultural province and pointing out its past achiements, Comrade Le Thanh Nhan criticized the shortcomings committed by the local party organization in stepping up agricultural production and, at the same time, boldly and frankly citing the very difficult problems that his province cannot resolve without the cooperation and assistance of other localities and the central level, particularly the problem concerning supplies that must be imported from foreign countries. He voiced the following opinions"

[Begin Le Thanh Nhan recording] We have on many occasions made suggestions and today, I would like to continue making suggestions based on the ideas contributed at party congresses held at various levels in our province.

1. The central level should concentrate investment in agricultural production, especially grain production, to boost productivity and output in the most productive areas that are seldom hit by natural calamities such as typhoons and flooding and are capable of turning out plenty of grain. In our opinion, the Mekong delta, with its large arable land and favorable climate, is a region with great potential for producing grain and food and producing and processing agricultural and marine porducts for export. Therefore, appropriate concentrated investments should be made to tap the potentials there more satisfactorily at an early date so as to meet the local demand for grain and make an important contribution to the whole country. To say this does not mean that we take other grain-producing regions lightly.

2. Given little capital investment and the limited capability of the central level, we ask that the central level establish fixed grain obligation quotas for the localities on a 5-year basis and allow the localities to balance their budgets by using the products they have turned out. After fulfilling their quota obligations, they may engage in exporting and effect economic integration with other localities in order to purchase equipment and supplies needed for agricultural production and consumer goods for use locally and to make a contribution to the entire country.

3. The central level and the ministries concerned should study the adoption of appropriate policies designed to resolve the production of grain by establishing the ratio for two-way exchanges of fertilizer, insecticides, gasoline and oil, timber, and cement for paddy with the peasants; readjusting the price of paddy for each crop season; reducing agricultural taxes because the current policy involves an all too detailed classification of lands and an exorbitant tax rate of 700-kg per hectare; reexamining the prices of industrial consumer goods to make it compatible with the prices of grain, agricultural products, and foodstuffs; and providing incentive benefits for cadres of villages producing grain and food and making contributions to the state whose life is beset with difficulties at present.

We have made specific suggestions concerning these problems and hope that the central level will study and settle them after the congress. [end recording] [applause]

After Comrade Le Thanh Nhan finished his report, Comrade Vo Chi Cong cordially invited Comrade Josef Kempny, head of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delegation, to read his greetings. The comrade head of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delegation received bursts of warm applause reflecting the congress's feelings of solidarity. Responding to these feelings, Comrade Josef Kempny said that he felt honored to be able to attend our party congress and conveyed the admiration and high regards of the Czechoslovak party and people for the history of stalwart struggle of the heroic Vietnamese party and people. He stressed that the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee, which presents a principled way of defining the coming tasks of the stage of socialist construction in Vietnam, had left him with deep impressions. He continued:

[Begin Kempny recording in Czechoslovak fading into superimposed Vietnamese translation] We hold that one of the primary conditions for successfully developing socialism in Czechoslovakia is the close coordination between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in thoroughly implementing the integrated program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries till the year 2000 and in thoroughly taking joint actions in all fields. We consider as very important efforts to enhance the efficiency of CEMA and further develop the integration of the socialist economy as noted at the meeting of leaders of CEMA member countries.

Our two parties are bound to each other by historical friendly relations. We note with pleasure that in the spirit of the treaty of cooperation and friendship between the CSSR and the SRV, relations between our two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing well in all respects. The salient feature of these relations consists of mutual respect, trust, and understanding.

The comrade stressed: Naturally, we pay attention primarily to the perfection of economic cooperation. The long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation program between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam from now to the year 2000, which was signed last year, has created great capabilities and prospects for strengthening economic coordination between the two countries.

Finally, we wish the Vietnamese Communist Party members and people many successes in implementing the resolutions of the sixth congress in the struggle for a more prosperous socialist Vietnam and in our common struggle for the victory of socialism and peace in the world. [applause] [end recording]

Following the greetings of the Czechoslovak Communist party, Comrade Vo Chi Cong invited Comrade Werner Krolikowski, head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation, to take the floor. Comrade Krolikowski brought to our congress the fraternal regards of the SED.

The SED's regards were interrupted several times by hearty applause, particularly when Comrade Krolikowski recalled the words of Comrade Eric Honecker about the friendship between our two parties and countries: Our friendship has been constantly developed under a pure and bright sky. No one and nothing can make this sky murky. [passage omitted]

Later, the congress delegates listened attentively to the greetings presented by Comrade Hamori Csaba, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation. The comrade talked about the efforts, research, and measures of the MSZMP aimed at accelerating economic development over the past years. He welcomed the CPV's new attitude and spirit of making changes in economic thinking. [passage omitted]

Dear friends: Next, Comrade Altangerel, head of the MPRP delegation, brought to our party congress greetings of victory and vigorous advancement from the MPRP. After praising the party and people of Vietnam for their tradition of persistent struggle, their heroism, and their firmness in overcoming all obstacles and ordeals as shown in the past recent years, the comrade said:

[Begin Altangerel recording in Mongolian fading into Vietnamese translation] With its seriousness highly reflective of the party character and with its workstyle bearing a principled character, the characteristics of your congress this time are to defend the actual image of Vietnam and to implement successfully all the new, great tasks in the cause of socialist construction. The communists, the laboring people of Mongolia note with joy and pride the results and achievements scored by fraternal Vietnam in socialist construction. We are convinced that the traditional friendship and the close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPV as well as between the MPR and the SRV will continue to be strengthened and developed on the basis of those fixed principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism consistent with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. With the SRV constantly consolidating its fraternal friendship and its multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other countries in the socialist community, it has become an impregnable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. [end recording] [applause]

Comrade Grish Filipov, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation, an envoy from the Balkan peninsula, brought our party congress greetings from a country that is rising vigorously thanks to its own efforts and its close cooperation with the Soviet Union over the years. [passage omitted]

Following the greetings by the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the congress was enthused by the greetings of the delegation of the Romanian Communist party delivered by Comrade Ion Coman, leader of the delegation. [passage omitted]

Dear friends, following the morning recess, the congress heard a report from the delegation of the party organization of Nghe Tinh, the birthplace of great President Ho Chi Minh, delivered by Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam, secretary of the provincial party committee. After pointing out the traditions of his party organization and expressing total agreement on the Political Report of the party Central Committee, the comrade clearly affirmed the determination of the Nghe Tinh party organization to carry out the three programs from economic development adopted by the sixth congress. He said:

[Begin Nugyen Ky Cam recording] In the Political Report, the central level is very correct when referring to the exploitation of the strong position of the midland and mountainous regions. The potentials of these regions are generally very great. In Nghe Tinh particularly, there are many economic establishments under the management of sectors at the central level, but they are poor in terms of material bases. If attention is paid to making intensive investments for developing the infrastructure, it will be possible to raidly create plentiful and steady sources of agricultural and forestry products.

At present, the centrally-run establishments are still heavily bent on guidance and exploitation, and appropriate attention has not been focused on intensive investments, thus lowering economic efficiency, shortening the economic cycle of long-term industrial crops, and rapidly exhausting forest resources.

In the integration of the state-run, collectivized, and family-based economy, the centrally-run establishments have yet to play a leading role; and consequently, it is necessary to effect economic integration with the above-said economic components so as to create an ever larger volume of marketable products for delivery to factories already built such as the fruit plant in Nghia Dan and the black tea plant in Anh Son, and to turn out large quantities of agricultural, forestry, and mineral products having high economic value for export.

The large midland and mountainous region of Nghe Tinh also holds an important position in the economic and national defense fields. For our part, we will strive to concentrate investments in production establishments. But we suggest that the central level invest in the building of some major communication lines, water conservancy projects, and a number of facilities for processing agricultural and forestry products so as to simultaneously develop the economy and strengthen national defense potential while striving for an achievement of great significance through the introduction of settled farming and a settled life to nearly 300,000 compatriots of ethnic minority nationalities. Only in this way will it be possible to check the very serious ecological recession that is taking place at present, and also to replenish our forest resources. [end recording] [applause]

Afterward, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwomen of the Vietnam Women's Union, delegate from Ben Tre Province, expressed her views. The comrade raised the voice and earnest aspirations of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] as follows:

[Begin Nguyen Ihi Dinh recording] Under the party's leadership, the VWU, the Fatherland Front, various people's organizations, and their related organs and branches will renovate methods of action, closely work with grass-roots levels, motivate and educate women, enhance their sense of mastery, actively surmount all difficulties, and positively fulfill all tasks. At the same time, they will promptly receive women's demands and aspirations and recommend that the party and state adopt appropriate policies and measures, make laws, and control and supervise their implementation.

Conscious of their responsibilities, women of all walks of life will demonstrate their determination to implement the resolutions of the party congress through concrete and fruitful acts depending on their positions. They will strive to work, produce, practice thrift, study, comply with laws and policies, build families, and raise good children, thereby realistically contributing to stepping up the mass movement for revolutionary acts in each unit and establishment and successfully carrying out the 1986-90 state plan.

Vietnamese women vow to deserve beloved and respected Uncle Ho's praise: Our women, young and old, will strive to make the beautiful fatherland even more beautiful. [applause] [end recording]

The congress delegates then heard the greetings presented by the Albanian Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Xhemal Dymylja. [passage omitted]

Friends, concluding this morning's congress work were greetings by the WPK delegation led by Comrade Kim Yong-chae.

The comrade displayed admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people and CPV, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists have the ambition of conquering the world, transforming Asia into a battleground of military and political conflict with socialism. They are intensively arming themselves with nuclear weapons in this region while, at the same time, striving to accelerate the formation of a new NATO-type military bloc in Asia, the axis of which is the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance which has frequently conducted large-scale military exercises similar to the nuclear exercises in South Korea, Japan, and adjacent areas. The result is that the situation in Asia and on the South Korean peninsula is becoming increasingly tense and peace and security in Asia is being seriously threatened.

Aware that its lofty mission to the nation for the sake of socialism and peace throughout the world, the WPK will do its utmost to struggle to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, to solve the problem of national unification in a peaceful and sovereign manner, to unify all progressive forces in the world, to persistently struggle for peace and independence in Asia, and to transform Asia into a region free of aggression and war.

Finally, the comrade said: On this occasion, may we express our gratitude to the Vietnamese Communist Party and people for their support for and solidarity with our people's struggle to unify the fatherland in a peaceful and sovereign manner.

Friends, the congress session on the afternoon of 16 December was under the chairmanship of Comrade Pham Hung. The following foreign delegations delivered their speeches of greetings: the Sandinista National Liberation Front delegation, the Portuguese Communist Party delegation, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front delegation of El Salvador, the French Communist Party delegation, the Japanese Communist Party delegation, the Ethiopean Workers Party, the German Communist Party or DKP delegation, the Communist Party of India -- CPI, the Italian Communist Party delegation, the Communist Party of Chile delegation, the Afghan People's Democratic Party delegation, and the delegation of the National Congress Party of India.

## Foreign Leaders Address Congress

BK161645 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 16 -- Following are excerpts from the speeches of greetings delivered today by the heads of many foreign delegations at the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam:

Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers:

"Much has been achieved and your 6th party congress will decide what to be done next to heal the heavy wounds of war, improve the people's life, create opportunities for everyone to lear and to receive health care with a view to promoting the creativeness and industriousness of the Vietnamese workers, peasants and intellectuals for a better use to the resources of the country in service of all.

"Dear Vietnamese comrades, we share with you the pride in your free and beautiful country, in your international prestige and in your solidarity with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples as well as the respected position of your country in the big family of socialist nations.

"We highly appreciate the persistent efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the interests of dialogue and mutual understanding in Southeast Asia, highly value the common constructive proposals of the three countries aimed at settling disputes through negotiations, and normalizing relations with neighbouring countries".

Csaba Hamori, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union:

"The outspoken criticism and self criticism of the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee on the economic tasks and the origins of the problems being posed to your country has commanded deep respect among all members of our delegation. The Communist Party of Vietnam, with its courage and principled persistence in finding out mistakes has once again proved itself to be the worthy vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the leading force of the Vietnamese society.

"In the present peaceful national construction, the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and people can count upon the international solidarity of the Hungarian Communists and people who are also building socialism".

"We firmly believe that the 6th CPV Congress will achieve fine results and put forth effective resolutions, that would bring a happy life to the population and prosperity to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We wish the Communists and all the labouring people of Vietnam many achievements in implementing the congress resolutions".

Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, first secretary of the party committee of Ulaanbaatar:

"The Sixth CPV Congress is an important event in the continued consolidation of world socialism. As representative of the MPRP, we have attentively listened to the Political Report delivered by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV CC. The report has made a principled analysis of the achievements obtained by the CPV and the Vietnamese people in socialist construction in the recent past, and defined the task of continuing the socio-economic development of Vietnam and its peaceful foreign policy.

"From this forum, I would like to stress once again that the People's Republic of Mongolia fully supports the initiatives jointly put forth by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation, and Vietnam's persistent efforts to realise its peaceful initiatives.

"It is imperative to coordinate the efforts of all Asian nations, parliaments, political parties, social organisations and progressive forces to peacefully solve the disputes and put out the hotbeds of war.

"We hope that the consultative conference of the representatives of communist and workers' parties in the region to be held in Ulaanbaatar next year will serve the cause of preserving peace and security in Asia and the Pacific".

Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee:

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a party tempered and forged through harsh struggles, the Vietnamese people are now firmly advancing to socialism. As your brothers, we all greatly rejoice at the great achievements you have obtained. We are confident that your 6th party congress will help generate a new strength to take Socialist Vietnam continually onward. This is exactly what Comrade Ho Chi Minh wrote in his testament, i.e. After the victory, you will rebuild your country ten times more beautiful. We are certain that you will succeed in materialising his wish. That is because Socialist Vietnam now is in reliable hands, and also because, as a Vietnamese poet put it five centuries ago, 'the country may experience its ups and downs, but never will it lack talents'.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria values highly and supports the principled and constructive foreign policy of Vietnam aimed at consolidating world peace and security. It supports Vietnam's persistent struggle and contributions to strengthening the position of socialism and marking Southeast Asia a region of good neighbourliness and cooperation".

"We are of the firm belief that the acts of imperialism and reaction to cause complexities to the situation in Indochina and weaken the achievements of socialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will soon meet with complete failure".

Ion Coman, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee:

"We follow with keen interest the Political Report delivered by General Secretary Truong Chinh at the congress, summing up the Vietnamese working people's achievements in building a new regime, the socialist regime, in Vietnam as well as pointing to the important targets set by the congress for the coming period.

"As a close friend of yours, we would like to extend to the communists and the entire people of Vietnam our warm congratulations on their achievements recorded in their revolutionary social transformation, in building the material and technical bases of socialism, and in socioeconomic development. We wish you success in the implementation of the tasks to be adopted at this congress.

"We take the opportunity to reiterate the friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPV, which have seen strong manifestations in the struggle against colonialism and the imperialists' aggressive war. These relations have been actively developed in the years of socialism in all spheres, political, economic, scientific and technological".

Xhemal Dymylja, member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, first secretary of the party Committee of Elbasan Province:

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and by their wonderful struggle against foreign aggressors and their henchmen, the freedom-loving and valiant Vietnamese people have won the most valuable victory in their history -- liberating and reunifying their country.

"This just struggle has won the hearts and minds of the freedom-loving nations and all the progressive and revolutionary forces all over the world. This struggle will for ever retain its great value, showing to other nations that a nation, however small, can never be subdued provided it has the determination to struggle to the end and surmount all sacrifices.

"In their self-sacrificing struggle and labour, our people have always enjoyed the solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese people which has bound us in a firm friendship. We hope that this friendship, which took its origin in the struggle and in the endeavours made by our two peoples for liberty and socialism, will develop constantly."

Kim Yong-chae, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of communications:

"Right after their country's reunification, the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, have made tireless efforts to stabilise the people's life and build socialism on a national scale.

"In particular, to welcome the 6th CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people have launched a stirring socialist labour emulation drive in a bid to fulfil the objectives of the first year of the 4th Five-Year Plan and have won many successes.

"We wish that the Vietnamese people will strongly advance socialist construction along the new line set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress."

Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, [FSLN]:

"For us, guerrillas and underground fighters of the Sandinist people, the historic epic of the undaunted Vietnamese people's struggles against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and the powerful military machine of the U.S. imperialists has been a source of constant encouragement, an example and an ever-lasting assurance that the strength of the people is greater than any weapons in the world.

"We know that today, after long years of struggle, you are still victims of threats and acts of aggression from a powerful neighbour, who does not want to see an eternally independent Vietnam. On this occasion, we wish to assure you that the FSLN and the entire Nicaraguan people are standing by your side and support your legitimate aspirations to achieve peace and happiness for all peoples on the Indochinese peninsula.

"At present, you are facing difficult and complicated tasks of building a socialist society, overcoming the legacy of the past and achieving social, cultural, and economic development. You certainly know better than anyone also that to proceed on that path, there is no miracle nor set pattern other their [as received] revolutionary principles and the loyalty to the people".

## Evening Session

BK170425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[By radio correspondent Tran Trong Truy]

[Text] Motivated by a high communist spirit and party character, the Sixth CPV Congress continued its work last night. On behalf of the congress presidium, Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam directed the session.

The session opened with a statement by Comrade Le Duc Binh, secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization.

On the basis of the actual implementation of the Hai Hung party organization's cadre policy during the past few years, Comrade Le Duc Binh affirmed that cadres must be rejuvenated to build smooth, new relations in the efforts to rebuild the way of thinking, organization, and workstyle. His statement stressed: Cadres' placement must be based completely on the interests of the revolution and the need to ensure the fulfillment of political tasks; it also must be based on cadres' quality and capabilities.

Dealing with a number of policies on cadre work, Comrade Le Duc Binh cited an example: Under the conditions of the prolonged existence of the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies, some deviant, conservative, irresponsible, and inefficient cadres, who lacked party character and were at odds with nobody, were trusted and considered good cadres. In contrast, some dynamic and creative cadres who dared to think and act, who were efficient in production and business, and who committed some mistakes and shortcomings due to the difficulties they faced in carrying out their duties, were denied understanding and assistance. Worse still, a number of persons belittled and criticized these cadres, causing their morale to drop. Comrade Le Duc Binh pointed out:

[Begin recording] If cadres are always a decisive factor in organizing the implementation of all lines and policies, then we must say now that rejuvenating cadres is the decisive factor in the successful realization of the process of renewing the party leadership in socioeconomic work. Rejuvenation of cadres must begin with the renewal of the way of thinking with regard to cadre work. The central level should continue to affirm that the basic standard of a cadre is that he must have revolutionary quality and work capability. This is an unchangeable requirement. However, what needs to be changed is the perception of the concrete substance of cadres' quality and capabilities in view of the current situation and tasks of the revolution. At this juncture, cadres' quality and capabilities must be reflected first in the identity of views and profound understanding of the party's lines and new viewpoints on socioeconomic issues; in having a new way of thinking and the determination and courage to struggle for the rebuilding process; in keeping close contact with reality; in remaining responsive to new developments; in developing a capacity for organizing the implementation of tasks; and in making active and effective contributions to the efforts to bring about changes in the socioeconomic system. The objective of cadre rejuvenation must be achieved in an active, resolute, simultaneous, gradual, and steady fashion. It cannot be achieved on a massive scale and in a hasty manner. Rejuvenation of cadres is a process which is closely linked with the process of rebuilding the managerial mechanism and the leadership of socioeconomic work. Through the process of rebuilding socioeconomic leadership, many cadres will achieve maturity, many new talents will emerge, and there will be clearer evidence of cadres' quality -- all this will create more favorable conditions for the rejuvenation of cadres. Moreover, reanimating cadres does not simply mean a change of people. It is more important than that. It requires that cadres be trained again and equipped with new knowledge, new capabilities, and a new way of thinking, thereby enabling the contingent of cadres -- both old and new, aging and young -- to measure up to the new revolutionary tasks.

Our Hai Hung party organization will devote itself to educating cadres so that they will have a firm grasp on the resolutions of this congress; will do a better job of improving their knowledge in all fields, especially in economic management; and will pay attention to reviewing and learning from the experience of the progressive models. In this way, we will create a basis for our cadres to continue reviewing their way of thinking and capabilities to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party. [applause] [end recording]

Following Comrade Le Duc Binh's speech, Comrade Pham The Duyet, acting chairman of the VCTU and delegate from the Quang Ninh provincial party organization, presented to the congress the thoughts of the working class and the practical progress made in work related to workers' motivation. He pointed out the outstanding achievements recorded by the working class in the emulation movement to welcome the sixth party congress and, at the same time, frankly revealed the shortcomings of the trade unions in motivating the working class and caring for the livelihood and right to collective mastery of workers. Trade unions [words indistinct] profoundly the burning issues in the production and daily life activities of workers and civil servants.

Comrade Pham The Duyet said: We find it necessary to consider mass motivation work as that of the party. In recent years, due to the many shortcomings in the task of caring for the people, we failed to develop the ability and creativity of the working class. He submitted following suggestions:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] We suggest that the sixth party Central Committee adopt a resolution on building the working class in the new situation and the state [words indistinct] to constitutionalize the duties and interests of laborers and [words indistinct] responsibilities of trade unions in accordance with various articles stipulated in the Constitution. As an immediate step, we suggest that all state organs scrupulously enforce the emergency measures already promulgated to solve the difficulties in the life of workers and civil servants.

The party and state should adopt policies on the use and preferential treatment of workers, scientific and technical cadres with good professional skills, and laborers who engage in heavy and hazardous work, and on policies encouraging laborers on assignments in far-away and remote areas; pay adequate attention to developing collective manpower; and provide housing for workers and civil servants [words indistinct].

Workers, civil servants, and trade union organizations must be allowed to know all state affairs at various organs and enterprises so that they can motivate the masses to participate in the implementation of these affairs. Leaders at all levels must be subject to inspection and scrutiny by workers, civil servants, and trade union organizations.

Only in this way can the people truly be allowed to know, discuss, perform, and inspect all tasks as specified in the political report at this congress; only in this way can our masses be assured happiness; and only in this way can we assure the initiative in the campaign to make the party pure, overcome all corrupt phenomena in the state machinery, and beat off various manifestations of negativism in society.

As for work related to cadres and the masses, we promise the party that we will strive to fulfill Uncle Ho's teachings that trade union cadres must know the production and daily life activities and aspirations of workers and civil servants; understand the party's policies; and have a good knowledge of economic management, science, and technology in order to help trade unions truly play an effective role in vigorously developing the right to collective mastery of workers and civil servants and in work related to the management of enterprises and economic and state management. This is aimed at making a worthy contribution to effect a new change in every aspect in the life of the country and to the successful implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions. [applause] [end recording]

Next, Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam invited Comrade Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of cultural and ideological work and national deputy from Nghe Tinh Province, to deliver his speech.

In his speech, Comrade Cu Huy Can pointed out: The cultural and ideological revolution is organically linked to and a component of the revolution to build a new regime -- the socialist regime -- while new man is the fruit of and also the moving force with which to accelerate this revolution. He also laid stress on the national character that helped our ancestors firmly maintain independence and prevented them from being assimilated through thousands of years of domination by foreign aggressors.

Comrade Cu Huy Can said:

[Begin recording] At present, building a new type of man consists mainly of building new social relations -- healthy relations, as mentioned in the political report -- relations between individuals and communities, large and small alike: the national community, the class community, the village community, the family community, and, we may say, the cooperative or enterprise community, including, in a broader sense, the socialist community throughout the world.

We should see that each individual is fully conscious of his responsibility to his own community and that each citizen is an active and dynamic member of his own community. To achieve this objective, our educational system should strive to inculcate a well-defined and strong character and ability in each individual. Today's socialism and future communism can be built only by the collective of laborers -- both manual and spiritual -- laborers with clearly defined and strong abilities, not by a gathering of persons of weak character and abilities. Weak abilities lead to inefficiency; this state of affairs has occurred quite often in a number of our present business establishments and professional organs. Enhancement of the sense of responsibility must be closely linked with the implementation of work procedures and managerial mechanisms and also with education and the cultivation of abilities. This is because procedures and mechanism are by themselves powerless. If a person lacks abilities, he can still juggle the procedures to evade responsibility and to confuse his responsibility with that of the collective. [applause] [end recording]

At the conclusion of last night's session, the congress heard a statement by Comrade Pham Van Kiet, deputy director of the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department and delegate of the Minh Hai provincial party organization, on mass motivation work.

Comrade Pham Van Kiet expressed a complete indentity of views with the party Central Committee's political report presented by Comrade Turong Chinh and voiced his confidence in the correctness of the road taken to resolve the difficulties as clearly pointed out in the political report. With a high sense of self-criticism, he said: If the people's confidence in our party has decreased in recent years, it is because the party did not do a good job in mass motivation work and did not really use the people as its base.

Comrade Pham Van Kiet made the following suggestions:

[Begin recording] Following this congress, we think that policies and plans should be devised to gain a firm knowledge of the class and social structure of the entire country and of each locality after more than 10 years of socialist transformation and construction. Through this task, we may see problems that must be solved. I propose that during its current term, the party Central Committee should hold a session devoted exclusively to discussing mass work. On the basis of the surveys and review of the mass work carried in the past years, and by adopting guidelines, policies, and measures on mass work, the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department, together with the various mass organizations and the VFF, are responsible for joining a number of organs concerned in assisting the party Central Committee in satisfactorily carrying out this task.

All party committee echelons should pay greater attention to the task of boosting the morale of cadres in charge of mass motivation, people's organizations, and front work. At the same time, the role and functions of these cadres must be respected and upheld while work procedures and policies must be improved and made more rational, thereby creating favorable conditions for the activity of these cadres. On the other hand, as the ones in charge of mass work, the cadres concerned must themselves make an effort to be self-sufficient and to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill their duties. They should not remain passive, nor should they rely on the administration, waiting for it to solve their own problems. [applause] [end recording]

## LEADERS RESIGN AT 17 DECEMBER CONGRESS SESSION

BK171013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0905 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Report on 17 December morning session of Sixth CPV Congress]

[Text] The sixth party congress continued its work this morning 17 December at the Ba Dinh conference hall under the directior of Comrade Le Duc Anh. Opening this morning session, the Vietnamese and international delegates observed a minute of silence in rememberance of Comrade Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party USA who just died.

Then, the participants in the congress listened to the statements of the local delegates and the greetings of the international delegations. The statement by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister, the delegate of Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; the statement by Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, dean of the Vietnam Science Institute, the delegate of Ha Son Binh provincial party organization; the greetings of Comrade Haidrah Masdoos, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Haile Provincial Party Committee and head of the Yemen Socialist Party delegation; the greetings of Comrade Maurice Jackson, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Communist Party USA delegation; the greetings of Comrade (Daniel Abili) secretary of party Central Committee and head of the Congolese Labor Party delegation; the greetings of Paulo de Castro, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the External Relations Department and the delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party; the statement by Comrade Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the delegate of Ha Tuyen provincial party organization; the statement by Comrade Duong Van Phuc, veteran party member and member of the Ho Chi Minh City retired cadres club; the greetings of Comrade Julian Mchila, member of the party Central Committee and head of the delegation of the Mozambique Libartion Front; the greetings of Comrade (Whitmore Sizakile Sitnetsi), member of the Central Committee and representative of African National Congress of Africa delegation; the greetings of Mr Sharif 'Ali Meshal, member of the Revolutionary Council, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, and head of the PLO delegation; the greetings of Comrade John Nkadimeng, general secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and member of the ANC National Executive Committee; the greetings of Comrade Obes Emvula, party Central Committee member of the delegation of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia.

Dear friends, at this morning's session, following the reports by domestic delegates and greetings by international delegations, Comrade Le Duc Anh invited Comrade Pham Hung to represent the Presidium in expressing the views of the congress Presidium on accepting the opinion of three comrades, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho not to stand for election to the present term of the Central Committee. Next, friends, please listen to our recording of this event.

[Begin recording] [Le Duc Anh] Before starting the election of the new Central Committee, I would like to respectfully introduce Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who will present the views of the Presidium on the three top party leaders' decision not to stand for elelction to the new Central Committee.

[Pham Hung] Dear comrade congress delegates, we are going to elect members of the new Central Committee. This is an extremely important duty of our congress toward the revolutionary cause of our class and nation. Regarding the name list of candidates nominated for the party Central Committee sixth term, at the request of Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho, the congress Presidium agrees to respect those three comrades' right not to stand for election on the ground of advanced age and failing health. This noble gesture by the three comrades highlights the valuable tradition of our nation and our party that the previous generation solicitously guides the next generation and that the next generation faithfully carries on the work of the previous generation. [applause]

Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho are outstanding disciples of respected and beloved Uncle Ho and the closest comrades-in-arms of Comrade Le Duan and many veteran communists. The Presidium proposes that the party's sixth national congress solemnly commend the great meritorious services rendered to the party and the people by Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho in the interests of the revolutionary cause of our party and our people. [applause]

The congress heartily praised the three comrades for their example in justice and impartiality, loyalty to the country, and fidelity to the people. They are stalwart leading cadres rich in experience and faithful and outstanding communist combatants who are loved by the entire party and people and respected by the international communist and workers' movement and by our friends in the world.

The congress unanimously entrusts the three comrades, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho, with the lofty duty of serving as advisers to the party Central Committee. [applause]

Once again, I wish to express the love, respect, and gratitude of the entire party, people, and army toward Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho. [prolonged applause]

Our congress respectfully wishes the three comrades good health and longevity, and continued contributions to our party's collective intelligence in their new and heavy duty. [prolonged applause]

## AUSTRALIA

### USSR ENVOY ON FISHING TIES, NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

BK160939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has rejected suggestions by Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, that its proposed fishing agreement with Vanuatu might have anything other than purely commercial objectives. The acting charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Mr (Valeriy Zimskov), said he understood it was a general rule for countries to refrain from interfering in the bilateral relations of our countries. Tony Hill of our Canberra Bureau says Mr (Zimskov) was responding to questions about Mr Hayden's reported statements that the Soviet Union might have possible political aims in negotiating a fishing agreement with Vanuatu.

[Begin recording] [Hill] The Soviet Union and Vanuatu are reported to have reached agreement in principle over the fishing agreement and possible limited landing rights for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot. Mr (Zimskov) said he understood Mr Hayden to have said of the proposed agreement that it was a sovereign right to a country such as Vanuatu to make its own decisions. He said it was difficult to comment on Mr Hayden's statement, but said any suggestions of inappropriate activities under the agreement were unwarranted.

[Zimskov] I understand that it was meant to develop relations that are purely economic, commercial in character, and we shall see nothing but this particular aspect in these relations.

[Hill] Mr (Zimskov) also commented on the Soviet Union signing of the protocol to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty banning nuclear testing in the region and the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons against its signatories. Mr (Zimskov) said the Soviet Union believes the provision allowing the transit of nuclear vessels was in contradiction of the spirit of the agreement, and it would indicate this whenever such visits ocurred. [end recording]

### HAYDEN WELCOMES USSR SIGNING NUCLEAR-FREE PACT

BK170212 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has welcomed the Soviet Union's signing of protocols to the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty. Mr Hayden said this would contribute to the effectiveness of the treaty which is aimed at preventing the South Pacific from becoming a region for nuclear confrontation.

The foreign minister expressed hope that the other nuclear weapons powers -- the United States, Britain, France, and China -- would also sign the protocols in the near future.

Mr Hayden added that the treaty to which Australia is a signatory in no way impeded Australia's ability to cooperate with its allies or contribute to the maintenance of what he called stable nuclear deterrence.

## PAPER REVEALS 'DECLASSIFIED' U.S. BASES PACTS

HK160219 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff member Maritess Sison]

[Text] The United States seems certain that it will be allowed to keep its military bases here beyond 1991, two sets of recently declassified top secret documents showed.

One set contained a list of 146 secret agreements, mostly of "indefinite duration," which the Marcos government had entered into with the U.S. Commander in Chief, Pacific Command (Cincpac).

The other revealed that the U.S. Navy is boosting its intelligence operation in Asia by posting intelligence detachments in the Subic Naval Base and Singapore.

The existence of the documents was bared by the National Organization Against Nuclear Power and Weapons (No Nukes) in a press conference yesterday.

The documents, No Nukes said, were sent here by the U.S.-based Philippine Resource Center (PRC). The second set, it said, was received from the Scientists Against Nuclear Arms in New Zealand.

No Nukes president Frank Arcellana demanded that the Philippine and U.S. governments publish the full texts of the agreements.

"Our people's survival is at stake here and we are not even privy to these agreements," Arcellana said.

No Nukes got the information in a cabled press release from Walden Bello for the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington.

Bello said the government may not yet be aware of the implications of the 146 agreements to the renegotiatons of the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) in 1988.

President Aquino has said she will keep her options open during the renegotiation.

He said these agreements were not included in the MBA and 126 of these were for an "indefinite duration."

As a result of these agreements, Bello said, the MBA which is due to expire in 1991 could be "prematurely extended."

The latest of the agreements was entitled "1984 Assistance in Kind/Salaries and Rent" signed by former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver and a certain "Getz" for the U.S. This agreement took effect on April 16, 1984.

Another "indefinite duration" agreement whose signatories were not known and which was entered into on Feb. 1, 1983 was entitled, "Background Information on the Movement of Units between the U.S. Western Command and the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

The other apparently controversial agreements are:
-- "Relating to Entry of Third Country Warships into U.S. Bases";
-- "Exchange Agreement on Air Intelligence Division between the Philippine Air Force and the DMAAC [expansion unknown]";
-- "Relating to Periodic Conduct of Maneuvers by U.S. in Philippine Land and Coastal Areas";
-- "Relating to Classes of Aliens Allowed to Enter (the) Philippines through U.S. Bases";
-- "Relating to Use of Philippine Constabulary at Clark Air Base"; and
-- "Relating to Installation of Submarine Communications Cable from Southern Taiwan to Philippine Navy Command Stations."

In his cable, Bello said he doubted if the Philippine Government knew of the planned expansion of U.S. Navy intelligence activity here.

The intelligence detachment, he said, is coded Task Force 168 5.2. It would be responsible for managing and directing the collection of intelligence for the navy.

Bello said the present detachment at the Subic Naval Base is only part of a group based in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The new unit, he said, will be part of a group based in Yokosuka, Japan. This group, he added, will be extended to Singapore.

Among the task force's functons, Bello said, are to "cooperate with intelligence officers of foreign countries' navies," and provide "operational details, locations and warnings of threats to U.S. warships especially those related to the Chinese and Soviet navies."

Bello also quoted Peter Hayes, a colleague of his in the U.S.-based Nautilus Research Center, as saying that the task force may even "support the Philippine Military's coastal and riverine operations aimed at defeating the New People's Army's archipelagic activity."

## OFFICIAL SAYS IF CHARTER APPROVED, U.S. BASES GO

HK161427 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Philippine Government would abrogate the RP-U.S. bases agreement if the draft 1986 Constitution were approved in the February plebiscite, a high-ranking foreign ministry official said yesterday.

The policy thrust is in the draft constitution which calls for a truly independent foreign policy, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose D. Ingles told reporters.

The charter calls for a nuclear-free Philippine territory, for example, and with the military bases rented out to U.S. troops that would be contrary to the national policy, he said.

Ingles' statement followed criticisms that the 10-month-old administration of President Aquino had no major policy on the bilateral bases agreement.

Ingles, who just returned from the annual session of he UN General Assembly in New York, also observed that the biggest success the Philippine government had was the recognition gained from many countries in such a short period.

"You don't change foreign policy like you change your coat," said Ingles.

"We have international agreements to which we are bound even if those were entered into by the previous administrations."

Ingles said the position of the new government regarding the U.S. bases here would be seen in 1989 when the present agreement would be reviewed.

The treaty provides a periodic review every five years but could be shortened upon request of one of the parties to four years.

A revised new treaty was signed between former Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez and U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost on behalf of their respective governments.

"Come 1988, there will be a test of what is the position of the Aquino government on the bases issue," Ingles said.

In addition to obtaining recognition of the Aquino government, Ingles said the Philippines was securing economic and technical assistance for its economic recovery program.

"We inherited an economic dislocation characterized by plunder by the previous regime, and now we are having negotiations with the International Money Fund and World Bank on economic assistance and the foreign loans," Ingles said.

## MORE ON SUSPECTED CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

### Ilocos Village Raided

HK170143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] A policeman was killed and another was wounded when fired upon by a group of men Friday in the village of (Magsingal), a farming town in Ilocos Sur. The military said the attackers were believed to be NPA rebels. The Regional Unified Command said the policemen had just come from a benefit dance in Barangay (Pagsanaan) as part of a security detail when they were ambushed. Killed was Patrolman Henry Olivas (Soriota) and his wounded companion was (Mat Marion). Both were members of the (Magsingal) police force.

Also in Ilocos, some 100 heavily armed communist rebels raided a farming village in Pagudu in Ilocos Norte, Friday and took the villagers' belongings such as food and other goods. The Regional Unified Command said the guerrillas of the New People's Army swooped down on Barangay (Pasalim) to collect taxes from the residents. The command said the incident was reported by Barangay Captain (Pedrito Hamies), who said the rebels fled to the mountains after foraging in the village for food supplies and other grocery items.

### Military Connected to Rally Slaying

HK161405 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] The military in Davao has admitted giving support to the Alsa Masa [Raise the Masses], a group of armed civilians linked to the killing of a peasant during a Human Rights Day rally Dec. 10 in Agdao, Davao del Norte.

The victim was indentified as Crispin Fuentes Jr., a banana plantation worker.

Abelardo Aportadera, a member of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR], quoted the committee's branch in Davao as saying the military said Saturday during an informal inquiry it is supporting Alsa Masa. But the military was said to have stressed the support was merely "moral," according to Aportadera.

Aportadera told newsmen the committee will look into the extent of the "moral support" being accorded the gang by the military. Rolando Cagay, the leader of the Alsa Masa and who claims he is a former rebel, along with a military representatave from the Metro District Commission in the province will air their side today during the PCHR'S first formal hearing of the case.

"If we can establish a link between the military and this group then we should see to it that the members' weapons are licensed by the government if they are, indeed, government agents," Aportadera said.

The PCHR opted to investigate the case apart from the investigation being conducted by the National Ceasefire Committee because it has received initial reports from human rights lawyers in Davao that soldiers were spotted backing up Alsa Masa members who allegedly fired at the rallyists.

If the committee finds the group is guilty, then "we will have to disarm it," said Aportadera even as he cited reports from Davao that the gang has become quite notorious. [passage omitted]

### CEASE-FIRE COMMITTEE COMPLETES TRUCE GUIDELINES

HK161135 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The National Cease-fire Committee completed the guidelines for the 60-day cease-fire yesterday as the government and National Democratic Front panels prepare to take a break from peace talks this Christmas. Both sides held a meeting yesterday in order to thrash out a few questions over the cease-fire, which began on 10 December.

According to Bishop Antonio Fortich, the guidelines will be submitted today.

### Committee Fails To Agree

HK170749 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The National Cease-Fire Committee [NCC] again failed to reach a consensus on the cease-fire guidelines. According to NCC Chairman Bishop Antonio Fortich, the definition of populated centers was one reason for the failure. However, he expressed belief that the issue on definition of populated centers would be settled today. If so, Fortich said, the draft guidelines could then be approved.

## GOVERNMENT, NDF PANELS TO MEET ON 23 DEC

HK161155 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, head of the government panel for the peace talks, announced today that four leading government programs will be proposed for discussion at the next meeting of the government-NDF panel. At a news conference, Guingona said that government and NDF representatives will meet on the 23d of this month in order to discuss the agenda for the next phase of talks.

[Begin Guingona recording] The substantial talks are scheduled for the 23d of December. I think discussion of the agenda cannot be completed in one session. We will have to meet again and to agree on the agenda for the next talks. The NDF has its agenda, we have our agenda. On the government side, the program is: 1) Quick economic recovery; 2) A social amelioration program; 3) economic and social reforms within the constitution 1986 which hopefully will be ratified on 6 February. [end recording]

## ZUMEL SAYS REBELS TO RESUME WAR IF TALKS FAIL

HK161503 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff members Tess Villanueva and Vet Vitug]

[Text] Peace negotiator Antonio Zumel of the National Democratic Front (NDF) said yesterday that if the peace talks fail, the rebels will resume their armed struggle, adding: "We may attain strategic stalemate before long."

In the meantime, however, even the rebels intend to enjoy the holidays. "We have to spend Christmas," chief NDF Satur Ocampo negotiator said, as both the Government and NDF panels agreed to start the "substantive" phase of the ceasefire agreement early next year.

Speaking before delegates to the 10th Asian Students Association Conference in Antipolo, Rizal, Zumel expressed confidence that "victory for our people may be attained (soon), either through negotiations or armed struggle."

He said the NDF would continue to grow during and after the 60-day preliminary truce. He claimed the NDF had a mass base of 10 million members and supporters.

Zumel, however, said it was hard to say when the rebels would achieve a strategic stalemate with Government forces. This condition, he said, would depend on future political events.

He again criticized the Government's P300-million-a-year rebel rehabilitation program. "If rehabilitation is their only program, then I'm sorry to say they missed the point," he said.

Zumel also criticized the draft Constitution for "not (being) responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people." He said the NDF was still drawing up its stand on the new Charter.

He also questioned the wisdom of campaigning for a "yes" vote because, as the Government has said, such a vote "would mean support for President Aquino."

"Hardly anything is explained regarding the contents of the Constitution, and I think there can be no intelligent decision one can arrive at based on this," he said.

For his part, Ocampo said he was satisfied with the way the ceasefire was holding. "The call for restraint is being heeded by both (Government and rebel) forces," he said.

Ocampo met with his Government counterparts in a closed-door session to try to arrive at a definition of "population centers."

NCC [National Cease-Fire Committee] chairman Biship Antonio Fortich said that while a compromise definition has not yet been reached, he was happy the members of the five-man committee had agreed "not to stick to the letter of the agreement but rather to the spirit of the truce accord."

Apart from Fortich, the other NCC members are PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, former political detainee Francisco Pascual, businessmen Augusto Almeda-Lopez, and law professor Irene Cortes.

Before sitting down with the committee, Ocampo expressed optimism that the truce pact guidelines would be forged before Christmas.

Assessing the five-day old truce, Ocampo said "there have been no major violations reported" and that he was happy the way things are turning out.

Meanwhile, Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin yesterday expressed optimism on the success of the ceasefire agreement.

"Despite the many grey areas that still demand to be threshed out and clarified, (the agreement) can and will hold," Sin told the European Economic Community in the Philippines at the Hotel Intercontinental.

But he stressed that its success depends a lot on the actuations of all parties concerned.

## GOVERNMENT REVERSES STAND ON TWO ISSUES AT UN

HK161353 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Dec 86 p 3

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Signalling what may be a change in the Philippines' diplomatic thrust, the Aquino government has reversed the position taken by the previous administration on two issues at the United Nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose D. Ingles, who arrived recently from the UN in New York, said the Philippines changed this year its previous stand on the Western Sahara and Malvinas (Falklands) issues.

The two cases involves the principle of self-determination.

On Western Sahara, whose independence is threatened by Morocco and Mauritania, the Philippines initially held the position that its people be allowed to determine their own political future.

This stand, however, was reversed when King Hassan of Morocco, who was a close friend of deposed President Marcos and his wife Imelda, called up the former First Couple to seek a reversal of the Philippines' official position. Hassan's request was immediately granted, Ingles said.

The deputy foreign minister, however, said the country redeemed itself this year by reiterating its support for the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination.

On the Malvinas, Ingles said the Philippines made a surprising move at the UN last year when it refused to vote in favor of a resolution seeking an end to the Malvinas conflict by allowing the people in that island to determine which government shall govern them -- Argentina or Britain.

When the Aquino government came to power, it likewise decided that the Malvinas (referred to by the British as the Falklands) conflict should be brought to an end by respecting the people's right to self-determination.

Ingles also revealed that under the Marcos administration, the country continued to trade with South Africa in spite of the Philippines condemnation of apartheid.

Acting in defiance of a UN rsolution calling for a trade embargo against the South African government, the Philippines continued to engage in commerce.

This year, however, Vice President Salvador Laurel wrote Trade Minister Jose Concepcion urging him to stop all trade relations with that African country.

## NEW PUBLIC WORKS, HIGHWAYS MINISTER TAKES OFFICE

HK151119 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Public Works and Highways Minister Vicente Jayme formally took office today. Jayme arrived in Manila on 11 December after taking part in negotiations with the IMF. He replaced former Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado.

At the turnover ceremony, Mercado called on ministry personnel to support the new minister. Jayme described his new post as both a challenge and a privilege that must be accepted by whoever wishes to serve the country.

## ILOCOS MILITARY CHIEF DENIES VER'S RETURN

HK161031 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, regional Unified Command chief in Illocos, laughed off reports that former Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief General Fabian Ver had returned to Ilocos Norte from Hawaii. He reiterated that there was no truth to the information, saying that he was ready to wager a month's salary that no one could prove that General Ver was really in the country. At the same time, he admitted in an interview that Laoag International Airport had been closed down to prevent the return of former President Marcos.

## MISUARI LEAVES FOR PEACE TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK150243 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Muslim rebel chief Nur Misuari has left by boat for Malyasia en route to Saudi Arabia to prepare for peace talks between Muslim insurgents and the Philippine government. The talks, planned for later this month or early January in the Saudi port of Jeddah, will take up Muslim demands for self rule in Southern Mindanao.

(Ustad Shariz Inhali), a member of the rebel Moro National Liberation (MNLF) panel, said the MNLF chairman left through the southern back door of the Philippines, travelling by boat from Jolo Island to the neighboring Malaysian state of Sabah. Misuari has lived in self exile in the Middle East since he led the MNLF in 1972 in a revolt for Muslim autonomy in Mindanao.

## RAMOS URGES SUPPORT FOR AQUINO, DRAFT CHARTER

HK151215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos told troops here Monday to fully support President Corazon Aquino and indicated his approval of a draft constitution on which she is staking her rule.

But the general, whose backing of Mrs. Aquino clinched her power struggle last month with former Defense Minster Juan Ponce Enrile, was guarded about the prospects of a truce initiated by the president with leftist rebels.

He told military, police and civilian officials at the regional armed forces headquarters that Filipinos "must look at the military all the time as being in support of the civil side of government. It is not the other way around."

Cebu was reported to be a bastion of military and right-wing political support for Mr. Enrile, who was replaced by Rafael Ileto, a retired general close to Gen. Ramos.

In another speech later at an air base hangar, he likened the 10-month-old Aquino government to a defective aircraft that could still fly, with the help of all Filipinos.

"As passengers, if we see a hole, let us try to patch it up -- let us not try to put additional holes," the 58-year-old general said.

He repeatedly described the Aquino government as a great improvement over the 20-year regime of his distant cousin Ferdinand Marcos.

He and Mr. Enrile had led the February revolt that swept opposition leader Mrs. Aquino to power, but broke up after Mr. Enrile became an Aquino rival.

Citing Christmas cash bonuses and other benefits for officers and troops ordered by Mrs. Aquino after the Enrile affair, Gen. Ramos called on the military to return the president's support ... generosity and... attention" by providing "better public service."

He said that under Mrs. Aquino, the military had regained some of its credibility after being "used" by Mr. Marcos, and must enhance it further.

Gen. Ramos has vowed to restore the military's political neutrality, which ended when Mr. Marcos launched nearly nine years of martial law in 1972. Military backing for Mr. Marcos crumpled after the Enrile-Ramos mutiny.

On a controversial new draft constitution guaranteeing Mrs. Aquino's stay in office unitl 1992, he said in a talk with generals and colonels that the charter "reinforces" the shielding of the military from partisan politics.

"It is there, wo will you please remember that," he said, adding that he hoped soldiers would live up to their role as deputies of the watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec) during the February 2 vote on the charter.

But while reiterating the need for all-out military support for Mrs. Aquino, Gen. Ramos again expressed guarded hopes for the success of the 60-day ceasefire she initiated in the hope of reaching a political settlement.

He said that some 100 guerrillas of the communist New People's Army had attacked an army outpost on Panay Province near Cebu early Monday.

He said it "appears to be a probable serious violation" of the truce.

Repeating his earlier stand, Gen. Ramos said the military will support the ceasefire as long as it does not compromise the people's safety and the stability of the country, and preserves political freedoms.

It was his first provincial trip since the truce started Wednesday.

Three hours into his planned overnight visit to the islands of Cebu, Leyte and Samar, he flew back to Manila after Mrs. Aquino summoned him to attend an emergency cabinet meeting on the death of a sister of Mr. Marcos.

Rumors were rife in Manila that Mr. Marcos was planning to return from Hawaii, where he fled after the February revolt led by Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos to attend his sister's funeral.

The last time Gen. Ramos was called to such a meeting was on November 23, the day Mr. Enrile was fired.

## ENRILE STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRAFT CHARTER

HK151527 Manila THE PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE in English 13 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

[By Philip Lustre and Leonie Pagulayan]

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile formally assumed yesterday his new role as an "active and authentic" opposition leader, pledging he would fiscalize the government of President Aquino and ventilate before the people the opposite side of every issue.

Addressing some 40,000 persons in a public rally here, Enrile also declared that the ratification of the proposed constitution is addressed to the individual conscience of every Filipino and must be approached with "deep thought and consideration."

Enrile, whom the president sacked last Nov. 22 as a result of widespread reports of a military coup by certain elements loyal to him, said he was willing to assume an oppositionist role mainly to preserve the country's democratic form of government.

"This is a role I have to play to preserve democracy against any form of tyranny," Enrile said amid wild cheers of the people, who mostly came from all parts of Cagayan Province to listen to him.

In last week's meeting of the oppositionist Nacionalista Party's [NP] central committee members, Enrile said he would prefer to remain an "ordinary member" of the NP but that does not preclude him from assuming the top leadership of a coalition of opposition forces against the government.

Enrile also emphasized the importance of the forthcoming Feb 2 nationwide plebiscite for the proposed Constitution, saying: "The constitution will affect the lives of our generation and succeeding generations and even our children's children."

He said he was not going to campaign either for a "yes" or "no" vote but said: "If the people are satisfied with the present political and economic situation in the country, they could vote affirmatively."

"If you want the present leadership to continue: if you want the ceasefire to continue; if you want the NPA's to come down from the hills with their arms; if you want the NPA's to collect taxes; if you want two separate governments and two separate armies in the country; then by all means vote yes," he said sarcastically.

The former defense chief stressed that if the people want new presidential elections together with local elections immediately, they should reject the draft charter.

On the same occasion, the ousted defense chief received two separate resolutions from the Cagayan provincial government and the Cagayan Mayors' league, congratulating him for receiving the prestigious Legion of Honor award from the Chief Executive for his exemplary services to the country.

Over this weekend, Enrile will register as a voter in his native town of Gonzaga and possibly meet other regional and local leaders in Cagayan Valley in what is considered a new effort to strengthen the opposition ranks and the NP.

Meanwhile, sources close to the former defense chief said an opposition coalition against the proposed constitution is being formed and Enrile will most likely head the new alliance.

The source also said the alliance will be composed of the NP, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, certain breakaway groups in the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, Mindanao Alliance and certain elements in the Liberal Party--Kalaw wing and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas.

The new alliance is expected to escalate its campaign against the new charter by early next month, sources said.

## MILITARY 'WATCHES' CLANDESTINE PRO-AQUINO GROUP

HK161529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The military is closely monitoring the activities of a clandestine intelligence organization called the "Cory Information Network (CIN)," informed military sources disclosed yesterday.

Allegedly well-financed, the CIN is currently recruiting members who would feed intelligence information to the so-called "yellow army," an estimated 3,000-man elite force loyal to President Corazon Aquino, the same sources added.

The members of the "yellow army" have been delayed in several safehouses around Metro Manila and outlying provinces. Some have acted as security personnel of key political figures in the Aquino government since first week of October, the sources revealed.

Armed with high-powered side and long arms (among them Israeli-made Galil Rifles, Uzi machine pistols, Ultimax rifles, .45 caliber pistols and assorted 9-millimeter assault hardward), the "yellow army" can assemble a sizable assault force within an hour, the sources added.

The sources, however, noted that the presence of the "yellow army" in Metro Manila and other outlying provinces "is near to impossible to detect."

"No matter how hard you look for this 'yellow army," you will not find it, at least in big numbers, at any given time because its members are already 'inplace,'" One of the sources explained.

Towards the end of November, the military had begun to monitor the existence of the CIN which was already actively recruiting "among persons identified to be rabid Cory supporters" in various communities in and around Metro Manila, the same sources said.

The recruitment process, the sources said, included the promise of firearms and two-way radio sets to "coordinators or handlers" within the network. The sources added that an unnamed office in Malacanang is being bandied about by the recruiters as the source of the authorizations for the guns and radio sets.

The sources also said that those recruited are reportedly made to sign an "oath of office" in which they pledge to inform their coordinators or handlers of any information they hear within their areas that can be perceived as "negative to the President."

The military sources expressed alarm over the growing operations of the CIN in various areas, noting that "mere amateurs" are being tapped to do dangerous intelligence work that requires professionals.

Aside from the proliferation of firearms and radio sets, the sources warned that the unhampered activities of the CIN could result in a host of cases regarding the basic invasion to the privacy of citizens.

Already, the sources revealed, the CIN has put up several safehouses in Metro Manila whose existence and whereabouts were only pinpointed accidentally by certain elements of the military during the aborted coup attempt last Nov. 22.

Top military officials confirmed as early as September the existence of the "yellow army," but Malacanang had consistently denied the military reports.

The crack forces were trained by foreign mercenaries who were only identified as "Israelis" at the Aquino family's Luisita estate in Tarlac. Military sources, however, confirmed that other strategic bases in the province have been tapped for the "Army's" retraining.

"Yellow army" members, the sources said, have mainly been detailed since October as security escorts of certain political figures in the provinces, particularly those surrounding Metro Manila.

A high-ranking Malacanang official is said to command this armed band but it is widely believed that another powerful political figure close to Mrs. Aquino is behind the funding and training of the phantom army, the sources said.

## PRO-MARCOS GROUPS SAID TERRORIZING PANAY

HK160357 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Dec 86 p 7

[Excerpt] Armed groups loyal to deposed President Marcos continue to roam the four provinces of Panay, terrorizing residents of those areas, people from Panay who are now living in Metro Manila said yesterday.

The Panay people also denounced the increasing militarization and the violation of human rights in the region.

The assessment was shared by the four-nation Regional Council of Human Rights in Asia which released its findings on the continuing human rights violations in the ASEAN region.

UP [University of the Philippines] Los Banos Prof. Manuel Garcia of Antique told about 100 delegates of the founding assembly of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan -- New Nationalist Alliance] - PANAY which is based in Manila, that at least seven armed loyalist groups supported by former KBL mayors are roaming the province.

Garcia said 30 armed supporters of fugitive KBL leader Arturo Pacificador control at least 10 barrios in the towns of Lawaan and Bugason.

He also added that Pacificador's men are allegedly being protected by a certain Sergeant Bertol of the 350th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company based in Bugasong.

Pacificador is being hunted by police authorities for his reported involvement in the murder of former Antique Gov. Evelio Javier during last February's presidential election.

Garcia said armed goons of former KBL mayors in the towns of Pandan, Culasi and Sibalom were terrorizing residents.

Garcia said suspects in the Culasi massacre on Dec. 19, 1981, a certain Polly Untalan of the PC, and Manuel Rosas, overall commander of the Civilian Home Defense Force of Sibalom, are still at large.

Rosas, Garcia said, was one of the suspects in the Sibalom massacre on May 14, 1984 in which several followers of opposition candidate Enrique Zaldivar were ambushed.

The human rights council, in a resolution adopted during its fourth general assembly in Manila, said the general state of human rights in the region is "far from satisfactory."

Samuel Occena, a Davao-based human rights lawyer and presiding officer of the council, said it is particularly "appalled" by the increasing politization of the military and its increasing intervention in the administration of government and justice. [passage omitted]

## AQUINO, BALWEG AGREE ON DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

HK170211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] President Aquino and rebel priest Conrado Balweg yesterday [16 December] agreed to form the Cordillera Regional Development Council to spur the region's socioeconomic growth. More details from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino met with Father Conrado Balweg at a lunch at Malacanang yesterday. They discussed how the Cordillera People's Liberation Army may shape up eventually in relation to the autonomous system of government as envisioned in the proposed constitution, which is up for ratification next year. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said that the president expressed hopes for the [words indistinct] autonomous system of government in the Cordilleras will succeed.

In a press conference conducted after his meeting with the president, Father Balweg explained his (?motives). [end recording]

[Balweg recording indistinct]

## PAPER REPORTS REACTIONS TO TRUCE IMPLEMENTATION

HK150204 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Government officials yesterday welcomed the ceasefire but some doubts were raised if it would hold.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said that examples of ceasefires in other countries may not augur well for the one here. "It's sometimes very difficult to have this truce work. We would foresee there must be some violations, as many truces in the world have been violated," he said.

To keep the truce, both the Government and communists should put in "a lot of patience, sincerity and understanding," Gonzales said.

Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez said he hopes "both sides will take (the truce) in the spirit of reconciliation and brotherhood. After all we are all Filipinos and we should be able to settle our differences with reason and regard for the rights of others," he said.

Pelaez said that if he were a negotiator for Government, he would suggest that a basic agreement be reached and the use of arms and coercion be avoided. "Coercion should definitely be out. We should try to reason together, hear each other's views and try to find out what the national interest is," Pelaez said.

Pelaez said the fate of the U.S. military bases here should be among the substantive issues to be taken up for the political settlement phase of the truce talks. "They (rebels) can raise all the issues they want to raise. There should be freedom of expression so there is nothing hieden in the heart," Pelaez said.

He reported that among the United States officials, there are apprehensions about some aspects of the truce "but they are generally in favor of the policies of the Aquino Government."

President Aquino, asked if she had received reports of early truce violations, said: "Wala pang sinasabi sa akin [Nothing has been said to me yet]."

Armed forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said he himself had to check with his office for reports of any violations.

Jaime Cardinal Sin called the ceasefire a "very beautiful development" and added he hopes that it would succeed.

Sin said he was also happy with the participation of the church in the monitoring of the ceasefire. Bacolod Biship Antonio Fortich is the chairman of the National Ceasefire Committee.

Constitutional commission President Cecilia Munoz Palma also welcomed the ceasefire. "Of course I'm happy" she said, "at least I'm not being fired upon."

Palma said the issue of land reform, one of the communists demands is enshrined in the draft Constitution. The charter's land reform program "cannot fully satisfy" the rebels but it has room enough to be expanded through legislation," she said.

Col Honesto Isleta, armed forces spokesman, said: "If there is one group in the country which wants the success of the ceasefire, it is the armed forces because we are the ones getting killed."

Supreme Court Justice Andres Narvasa, the first nominee by the Cabinet to head the National Ceasefire Committee, said his concern was that the objectives of the negotiating panel are achieved.

Another Supreme Court Justice, Marcelo Fernan, said: "we would much rather that the negotiators resolve the dispute if any among themselves without going to the court of justice."

## KBL, PNP PROPOSE COALITION FOR SENATE POLLS

HK161525 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Dec 86 p 12

[Text] The opposition Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Nationalist Party -- PNP] yesterday proposed a "tactical coalition" or a common slate of senatorial candidates from various political groups.

But they rejected former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's suggestion to field 24 senatorial bets, majority of whom will come from the ruling party of President Corazon Aquino and the rest from the opposition.

Speaking before the regular Kapihan sa Maynila at the Manila Hotel yesterday, former Constitutional Commission member Blas F. Ople of PNP and former Comelec chairman and MP Leonardo Perez of the KBL said the Enrile proposal is "undemocratic" and runs against principle of the mulitparty system.

Ople said the Enrile suggestion will return the "oligarchic and monolithic two-party political system in the country. I don't think I can support it. The Enrile plan as we may now call it is morally and politically repugnant."

Under the proposed new Constitution, 24 senatorial candidates will run in the May 11, 1987 legislative elections. The same elections call for the election of candidates for up to 250 lower house seats.

Ople said the new Constitution as drafted favors a senatorial election that is based on how the government is managed and run, and on political parties and platforms. The people will vote on how the government is run, he said.

Perez, speaking for the KBL, said the various opposition political parties should have a "tactical coalition" in which enough senatorial timbers will be gathered from the various opposition groups.

The two opposition leaders admitted that there is "scarcity of talents" in their ranks to complete a 24-man senatorial slate. This is an admitted political fact even for the majority party, they said.

Perez also suggested that the opposition parties will have a greater chance of winning the senatorial race if they do not present a complete 24-man slot.

"Having eight candidates is more preferable since it would at least garner three votes from each voter during the coming elections," he said.

Another guest of the Kapihan [coffeeshop] Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe, said that at least six various political parties are seeking Comelec accreditation. He also said he is opposed to the synchronization of the plebiscite with the local elections.

Felipe said the synchronization of elections is not feasible now due to lack of time for preparation and because the charter is not yet ratified.

Felipe said the ceasefire between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front has greatly contributed to the heavy turnout of voters registering during the weekend.

He said one reason why more voters registered during the last registration day compared to the Dec. 6 and 7 registration was that former election boycotters have decided to participate in future elections.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## JAPAN-EC PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

### Nakasone Meets Parliamentarians

OW171429 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a group of 19 European parliamentarians Wednesday Japan is promoting efforts to open its market wider to imports. Nakasone briefed the Europeans on Japan's efforts to improve its standards and certification systems, which many trading partners say are nontariff trade barriers, Japanese officials said. A reduction in liquor taxes is also under serious study in response to European requests, Nakasone was quoted as saying.

Nakasone met the European parliamentarians after they had attended the Eighth Japan-European Community Parliamentarians' Meeting. They ended three days of discussions earlier Wednesday on economic and political issues.

When the EC delegates raised the problem of unemployment, citing the community's 16 million out of work, Nakasone said Japan also has an unemployment problem, worsened by the closure of domestic coal mines and the forthcoming privatization of Japanese National Railways.

In the meeting, Nakasone stressed that Japan has been making earnest efforts to put into practice the Maekawa report which called for changes to make Japan's export-oriented economy more dependent on domestic demand.

### Meeting Ends

OW171439 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO -- Japanese and European Community (EC) parliamentarians agreed Wednesday to study the possibility of establishing a joint fund for exchanges of students and young technicians. The agreement came on the third and final day of the Eighth Japan-EC Parliamentarians' Meeting which started Monday.

EC legislators proposed the fund to help narrow the "cultural gap" between Japan and Europe, which they say worsens trade frictions between them. Delegates to the session agreed to have further discussions to establish the fund.

The meeting was attended by 43 Japanese upper and lower house Diet members from both the ruling and opposition camps, led by former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata, a Liberal-Democrat.

Carlo Galluzzi, member of the European Parliament and of Italy's lower house, headed the 21-member team, which consisted of representatives from nine of the 12 EC members -- excluding Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

The three-day conference discussed Japan-EC trade problems, particularly Japan's taxes and tariffs on liquors, U.S.-Soviet talks to reduce intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe, and the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Galluzzi, in a press conference, called on the Japanese Government to take quick action to resolve trade friction.

The EC parliamentarians will stay in Japan until Sunday. The next meeting will be held in Europe next year, Japanese delegates said.

## PEACE COMMITTEE INDICTS JAPANESE WAR CRIMES

SK161024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- The Korean National Peace Committee made public on December 12 a memorandum indicting the Japanese imperialists for their aggressive crimes in the Pacific war in connection with the lapse of 45 years since they ignited the war on December 8, 1941.

The memorandum says:

The Japanese imperialists started the Pacific war to occupy all Southeast Asian countries and subjugate them as colonies, especially to obtain petroleum, rubber and other strategic materials in short supply and thus promptly conclude the protracted Sino-Japanese war and set off an Anti-Soviet war.

With the provocation of the Pacific war by the Japanese imperialists the flames of the war of aggression swept the Eastern part of the Asian continent in a jiffy inflicting the holocaust of war upon hundreds of millions of people of China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Hong Kong, India and many other countries and regions.

During the period of the war the Japanese imperialists committed extensive plunder and brutal murder in the occupied areas, revealing their true colour as the heinous common enemy of the Asian peoples.

After provoking the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists forced the heavy burdens of the war of aggression upon the Korean people and put them on the altar of the war, intensifying their war-time fascist tyranny to "ensure security in the rear of the war" in Korea.

The military fund paid by the Japanese imperialist "government-general in Korea" to the Japanese government in 1944 amounted to 414 million won, double that in 1943. This large sum of military fund was raised through exploitation of the Korean people.

The Japanese imperialists desperately plundered Korea of iron ore, coal, rare metal, cotton, cocoons, timber and other strategic resources.

They enlisted in the Japanese Army more than 20,600 Korean young men under the name of "volunteers" from 1938 to 1944. Since 1944 they dragged out over 210,000 young men to the ground of their war of aggression under the "conscription" system.

They also took away more than 300,000 Korean young men and women to battlefields and military strategic vantages in the southern and northern regions as "civilians in military service", "army workers" and volunteer corps" and drove them hard or made them playthings.

During the period of the Pacific war, the Koreans taken by the Japanese imperialists to the mainland of Japan and different islands in the South in "labor conscription" numbered over 720,000 and the Koreans drafted into hard toil within Korea over 2,620,000.

In this period the Japanese imperialists robbed their occupied areas in the South of a large amount of petroleum, rubber, rice, apatite, cotton, timber and other strategic materials.

The Japanese imperialist aggressor troops perpetrated shuddering massacre everywhere in the occupied areas.

In Singapore they murdered in cold blood 7,000 of the 30,000 people they arrested as "hostile Chinese overseas". In Manila they killed 6,000 defenseless people by various brutal means -- burying them alive, machinegunning them or stabbing them with swords. China and other occupied areas were no exception.

Carried away by "victory" they trumpeted about their "certain victory" in the early days of the Pacific war, but it was a temporary one and in the later period they sustained one grave military setback after another on all fronts. Eventually on August 15, 1945, they knelt down in an unconditional surrender to the Korean and Asian peoples.

The whole history of the Pacific war tells more clearly the precious truth that an aggressor is sure to be burnt to death in the flame kindled by himself.

The Japanese militarists, revived under the zealous patronage of U.S. imperialism after the war, are now taking the road of Asian aggression again with the ridiculous intention to realise their old dream of "greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" which went up in smoke long ago, far from drawing lessons therefrom and apologizing for their aggressive crimes yesterday.

They have stretched their tentacles of neo-colonial aggression deep to different countries and areas of Asia and are foolishly trying to subjugate them not only economically but also politically.

They are now working overtime in military buildup and frequently staging war rehearsals to round off the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea and venture a military intervention in Korea in case of "emergency".

Coming out with "argument on the legitimacy of the greater East Asia war," in their far-fetched propaganda that the past Pacific war was not a war for aggression but a war for "Asians", they claim that their present reinvasion in Asia is not aggression either.

They should give up their anachronistic ambition for aggression, clearly realising that Asia today is not Asia in those days when they ignited the Pacific war and the Asian peoples today are not the Asian peoples at that time.

The Japanese militarists should not forget the lessons of the Pacific war. Their reinvasion in Asia is bound to end in failure in face of the joint anti-aggression struggle of the Korean and Asian peoples.

## NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNISM

SK170602 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 11 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 December special article: "Anticommunism Is Nation-Selling and Alliance With Communism Is Patriotism"]

[Text] Anticommunist commotions conducted in South Korea is taking on more vicious features with each passing day. Under the slogan of anticommunism, harsh persecution is imposed on the patriotic democratic forces calling for the independence and democratization of the South Korean society, and the splittist maneuvers designed to block the reunification of the country and to fix the artificial division of the country are conducted more conspicuously. Under the slogan of anticommunism, war rackets are being stepped up in which armed forces are built up, armaments are expanded, and military exercises are continuously conducted. This brings about an acute political unrest and social disorder in South Korea, gravely threatening peace and security on the Korean peninsula. Anticommunist commotion, which is intensifying more with each passing day in South Korea, is causing great concern among our people and the people of the world desiring freedom, democracy, and peace.

Anticommunism is a trend of ideology which came into being among the most aggressive stratum of imperialism when capitalism experienced acute political and economic crisis after capitalism entered the stage of imperialism. Anticommunism is a lethal weapon and an ideological and political means used to block the forward movement of history by the reactionary rulers who are afraid of new changes and whose interests are to maintain the old exploiting system.

The imperialists have been using anticommunism as an ideological weapon to oppress and exploit workers and suppress the progressive forces internally and to wage aggression against another country, to interfere in the internal affairs of that country, to provoke war, and to suppress and obliterate the oppressed people's struggle for freedom and independence, externally. This was the case with Japan, Germany, and Italy which signed an anticommunist treaty and had wild fancies to dominate the world, as well as the U.S. imperialists who are the ringleaders of international reactionaries today.

Under the pretext of defending freedom from the threat of communism, the U.S. imperialists waged aggression against Grenada, engage in aggressive maneuvers against Nicaragua, and openly interfere in the internal affairs of many countries of Central America, the Middle and Near East, and Africa. The U.S. imperialists maneuvers to block the forward movement of history under the pretext of anticommunism are being waged most openly in South Korea. Today, South Korea has become the U.S. Imperialists major strong point and an anticommunist fortress to wage aggression against the northern half of the Republic and to realize the evil design to dominate Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea after the liberation in 1945 in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists, have turned it into their colony and military base for aggression against the Continent, and by means of anticommunist commotion, they have created artificial alienation and hostility and inspired confrontation within the nation.

The U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in Korea for the purpose of terminating communism and imposed enormous national calamity on our people. Not withdrawing after the war but continously occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' are intensifying their aggressive policy against our people. The U.S. imperialists aggressive policy perpetrated under the slogan of anticommunism is implemented through the South Korean puppets, the instrument for realizing their colonial subjugation policy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Anticommunism in South Korea is used as a remedy for every ill to justify all the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, such as suppressing the people, eliminating political rivals, conducting war rackets, and inspiring fratricidal war.

Anticommunism became a set policy by the educational decree published by the U.S. imperialists when they declared the execution of a military government and reigned over South Korea as a colonial ruler. With the formation of a puppet government, it became a state policy governing the internal and external policy of South Korea.

The South Korean rulers who took power with U.S. imperialists' manipulations, without exception, were advocates of anticommunism, destroy-communism, and winning over communism. The Chon Tu-hwan ring executes the U.S. imperialists' anticommunist policy in a most vicious manner. Anticommunist commotion is intensified more than ever in South Korea today, suppressing the democratic forces, encouraging division, inspiring hostility and confrontation within the nation, and instigating war.

Fascism is a companion of anticommunism. Historical experience shows that anticommunism has always been accompanied by fascism like a shadow. Anticommunism, which is an ideological trend running counter to the times, is an ideology that contradicts democracy, which is incompatible with the freedom of press, freedom of ideology, and the freedom of political activity. Recently in South Korea, over 1,000 students who staged a collective sit-in struggle calling for the independence and democratization of society were arrested en masse, the Mintongnyon and scores of other off-stage opposition organizations, student organizations, and labor union organizations were forced to disband themselves, and people are arrested on the streets everyday. The suppression was extended to the National Assembly as well, and there was an unprecedented development in which an opposition lawmaker who called for reunification as state policy was referred to a court trial.

The students, workers, off-stage opposition politicians, intellectuals, religionists, as well as the organizations to which they belong, without exception, are labeled as procommunist elements, (?revolutionary elements), and radical left leaning organizations.

The mass movement for independence and democratization which is continuing in South Korea is not coerced by someone nor is it prompted by someone's ideological influence. The independence and democratization of the social and political life is the demand of the vital interest of the South Korean people. The South Korean people are leading lives of colonial slaves deprived of their sovereignty by the U.S. imperialists, although they are living in their fatherland. Living under a fascist rule, the South Korean people cannot elect the president themselves, or reflect their will on the internal and external policies, but should subordinate themselves to the power forced upon them by the outside forces.

Under such lives of subordination, the South Korean people cannot be independent, self-reliant, or think and act according to their own will and demands. Only when the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, when their interference in the internal affairs of South Korea is brought to an end, and when the fascist rule is terminated, can the people find a way out of today's painful plight. As they are unable to live any longer in their present plight of all the rights deprived, the South Korean people struggle under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and antifascist banner for democratization. This is an outcome of the ever-increasing national and social contradictions, and it is their own independent and creative movement reflecting the inevitability of the development of history. Upon taking power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raved about severing ties with the old era and pioneering a new era. If they had remained faithful to such a pledge and terminated the previous dictator's Yusin rule, and ensured human rights, realizing the independence and democratization of the people's social and political lives, the mass movement of today would not have taken place, nor would confusion have been created. Today's South Korea, in which arrests and detentions without warrants, summary conviction without witnesses, and unlawful and illegal court trials continue, is under a rule of an undeclared martial law.

Anticommunism in South Korea is a basic cancerous factor hampering the democratization of society. Checking and frustrating the anticommunist policy is the prerequisite to realizing the democratization of the social and political life. Anticommunism is an antinational ideology. The anticommunist elements in South Korea are advocating anticommunism to block national unity, turning the land of the country into a stage of North-South ideological confrontation. They are creating a sense of hostility within the nation and inciting North-South confrontation, spreading the theory of southward invasion and revolution through violence -- the theory that the North attempts for the reunification of communization through violence. The theory of southward invasion is a theory which the divisionists faked up to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the division of the national land as fait accompli.

Ideology and system can be neither imported nor exported. We have no intention of forcing our ideology and system on South Korea. The question regarding the reunification of the country should be peacefully settled through dialogue and negotiation on an independent and democratic principle. This is our stance. The divided fatherland should be reunified by forming a confederal state, leaving the existing ideologies and systems in the North and South intact. This is our assertion. Our assertion that the fatherland be reunified by forming a confederal state is based on a realistic possibility that different ideologies and systems can exist together in one country and on an objective fact substantively existing on the Korean peninsula. It is not we but the South Korean puppets who are trying to force their ideology and system on the other side. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is spinning a daydream for reunification through victory over communism, inciting North-South confrontation by kicking up anticommunist rackets. Not a few people in history have run wild with bayonets, raving that they would annihilate communism. However, not communism but the anticommunist fanatics have been ruined. This has been shown by the anticommunist elements in Asia and Europe, including Tojo and Hitler, and the South Korean rulers.

The communist idea is the most advanced idea illuminating the resplendent future of mankind. Having won victory in the vast region, one-sixth of the earth, in the 1910s, the communist idea has been turned into a driving force and powerful material force, which vigorously pushes ahead with the forward movement of history in every place in Europe, Asia, and America with influence that no one dare to undermine. The communist idea has taken a firm root in the northern half of the Republic in our country, has been changed into a dominating idea, and has taken its position deep in the hearts of the people. Our people are effecting great renovation by accelerating the revolution and construction while adopting the immortal chuche idea -- the overall embodiment of the communist idea in the reality of our country -- as a leading guideline.

If anyone dares to attempt to confront us with strength, they will not be able to escape from ruin. Just as the annihilation of communism and winning victory over communism are a delusion which cannot be realized, talking about reunification with the communists left out is a preposterous empty talk. We cannot but ask those adhering to the theory of anticommunist reunification how they will achieve reunification by excluding the people, who advocate the communist idea and build a new life in the half of the country, and with whom they will reunify. Talking about reunification while ignoring the reality of the country, after all, means having no intention of reunification is a maneuver aimed at dividing one national land into two forever by perpetuating division. Unless the anticommunist maneuvers are checked and frustrated, a way of national survival cannot be pioneered nor the reunification of the country be realized. Anticommunism is a dangerous ideological toxin which disturbs peace. Anticommunism is the idea of confrontation with communism and its final goal is to annihilate communism with strength.

Under the pretext of confrontation against communists, the South Korean anticommunist elements are begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces of aggression and protection under the nuclear umbrella. Also, they are spurring arms augmentation, the strengthening of equipment, and war preparations to establish a war posture.

Today, South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear base in the Far East where some 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed; into a U.S. frontal aerial electronic surveillance post where electronic telescopes and general electronic computers to carry out nuclear war are installed; into a large military concentration site where some 1 million puppet regular armed forces are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line along with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression; and into a gigantic ground where military exercises aimed at acquainting the armed forces with actual warfare are waged every day.

Rackets of anticommunist confrontation, which have been escalating in South Korea, can cause an armed clash at any moment. Once an armed clash occurs, it will be easily turned into a war, a nuclear war. If the Korean peninsula is not peaceful as a result of anticommunist rackets, Asia and the world cannot be peaceful; if a nuclear breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will inevitably spread into a global thermonuclear war.

Without checking and frustrating anticommunism, peace cannot be preserved and maintained in Korea and Asia. Anticommunism is the most reactionary ideological trend aimed at blocking the advance movement of the people to maintain the colonial, fascist rule rapidly collapsing in South Korea, at disturbing peace, and at laying barriers on the way of reunification. Anticommunism is the last-ditch maneuver of those who have been pushed away from the path of history and are being faced with the fate of ruin to prolong their remaining life. Faced with ruin by the mounted fighting spirit of the people demanding the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and national reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to enslave the people and make them fools by forcibly keeping South Korea away from the tenor of the times which seeks a new society and politics and by continuing to place it under the medieval dark rule under the pretext of anticommunism.

Anticommunism is a dangerous idea aimed at realizing long-term power and, furthermore, a wild desire for northward invasion with strength by justifying the colonial, fascist rule in South Korea and by perpetuating division. Democratic rights and freedom cannot exist, peace cannot be preserved and consolidated, and a peaceful phase in solving the question of reunification cannot be opened where the anticommunist ideological trend is rampant under the protection of public force.

To obtain democracy, preserve peace, and reunify the divided fatherland, the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who are hindering the realization of these causes, should be eradicated. The struggle for independence and democracy can be successfully conducted only by the united strength of the people opposing the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist rule.

Today, the anticommunist fortress, which the U.S. imperialists have built in South Korea for some 40 years by instigating the puppets, is rapidly collapsing like a soggy wall. Through the protracted struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the South Korea people have been further awakened to consciousness and organized. The spirit of opposing the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who are accelerating fascistization under the pretext of anticommunism, is growing higher than ever before among the South Korean people who are all suffering from the colonial and fascist rule and who have common interests in realizing independence and democratization.

The people who have fathomed the impure aim of the anticommunist policy through their experiences have waged the joint struggle against the fascist clique's attempt to justify its suppression of the people by fabricating various incidents involving procommunist activities. The anticommunist policy, which has become a means to suppress the people, has aroused strong protest and condemnation among off-stage politicians.

A Japanese paper's report that the anticommunist ideology has become (?weakened) in South Korea is not accidental. In order to achieve independence and democratization in the South Korean society and to achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, the anticommunist policy should be checked and frustrated, and the road of collaborating with communism should be sought.

Collaboration with communism is an ideology in which the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea advance together hand in hand with the communists in the North. Collaboration with communism is an indispensable requirement for national interests. As long as the North and South continue to confront each other, advocating their own ideologies and systems, our nation will never be able to be reunified.

Ideology and political system exist on the premise of the nation. Only when the nation exists can ideology and political system exist. Our nation is the wise and brave nation with the strong spirit of unity which has defended sovereignty by repelling the repeated aggressions of foreign forces during the long history. Our nation, which has been divided into North and South because of the artificial division of the land, should be reunified as one nation.

The differences in ideologies cannot become an obstacle blocking the unity of the nation. The struggle to reunify the country is not the struggle between communists and nationalists, but the struggle between patriotism and treachery. Cooperation and collaboration with communists in which the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South advance together hand in hand is precisely the genuine path of national salvation which can open the ways for the nation's existence.

The Korean communists are precisely the most thorough patriots who love the country and the nation. It was the Korean communists who achieved the historic cause of liberating the fatherland by waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists to save the destiny of the country and the nation in the dark period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in the past. It is also none other than the Korean communists who have completely changed the appearance of the country and opened the new era of national prosperity and grandeur by successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution in the northern half of the country. It is also the Korean communists who have struggled to check, and frustrate the two Koreas fabrication maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, to establish sovereignty throughout the country, and to glorify the dignity and honor of the nation.

Those who are concerned about the future of the country and the nation and who treasure reunification of the country and sovereignty of the nation can by no means oppose the communists. Without cooperating and collaborating with the communists who are the genuine patriots of Korea, no one can speak of the country's reunification and the future of the nation.

Today when the danger of protracting the national division is growing due to the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad, the unity and collaboration between the communist forces of the North and the patriotic and democratic forces of the South have become more urgent.

Differencies in ideologies and systems between the North and South exist. However, the things shared in common are greater than those that are different because our nation is a single nation. Therefore, when the North and South achieve collaboration on the basis of their commonness, the internal problems of the nation can be successfully resolved without difficulty. We will advance together hand in hand with all personages of all strata in South Korea, irrespective of the differencies in their ideologies and political views and of their past status.

The North and South have the historic experience of holding the North-South joint meeting as a joint national salvation measure of the nation which dealt a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for conducting the separate election and for fabricating a separate government in South Korea in the past.

Anticommunism is an antinational maneuver to inspire antagonism and confrontation within the nation while collaboration with communism is a road for national unity and collaboration. Anticommunism is a war line to destroy peace on the Korean peninsula while collaboration with communism is a peace line to alleviate tension and to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea. Anticommunism is a division line to fix national division and to fabricate two Koreas while collaboration with communism is a patriotic line for reunification and national salvation to recover the severed national ties and to pioneer the road of peaceful reunification.

For the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea to check and frustrate the slanderous anticommunist maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to realize the policy of collaborating with communism is a lofty and sacred patriotic struggle to make South Korea independent and democratic, to preserve peace in Korea, and to achieve national reunification.

When anticommunism is converted into collaboration with communism, a new turn will be effected on the road toward independence and democracy and the door of national reunification will be opened wide. Today, youths, students, workers, farmers, conscientious intellectuals, and off-stage politicians in South Korea are resolutely struggling against the anticommunist maneuvers blocking the road of independence, democracy, and reunification. The South Korean people's righteous aspiration will be realized without fail.

## EDITORIAL 'GLORIFIES' 1956 KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

SK170749 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 12 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December editorial: "Let Us Endlessly Glorify the History of Great Revolutionary Upswing Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Today, under the leadership of the party, our people are vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties. Thanks to the sacrificial struggle of our working class, working people, and soldier-builders, great innovations have been effected on all fronts of socialist construction throughout the nation. It is under these circumstances that we mark the 30th anniversary of the day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave his speech "To Effect Great Revolutionary Upswing in the Socialist Construction" at the historic plenary session of the party Central Committee in December 1956.

The December 1956 plenary session of the party Central Committee was a historic session that provided an opportunity to bring about a great revolutionary upswing in our revolution and construction following the war. The postwar period was a period of severe trials for our party and people. The domestic and foreign enemies challenged our party and economic construction faced serious difficulties. Nevertheless, our party and people never faltered or slowed down before those difficulties. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a plan to effect a great upswing in socialist construction by mobilizing the masses of the people, convened the historic December 1956 plenary session of the party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By achieving the iron unity and cohesion of the revolutionary forces and intensifying the struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces, we must organize and mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the masses of the people to fulfill the people's economic plan for the next year and must effect a new upswing in socialist economic construction.

The policy the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the plenary session was an outstanding operational plan to deal a decisive counterblow to enemies foreign and domestic through the efforts of the entire party and all the people and to pave an even broader path for revolution and construction. The wise policy the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the historic plenary session was a reflection of the demand of the developing revolution of our country and the aspiration of our people. It was the brilliant embodiment of the art of great leadership which turned an adverse situation into a favorable one through the people's creativity.

The December 1956 plenary session of the party Central Committee was the beginning of the great revolutionary upswing in the socialist construction of our country.

Thanks to the policy the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the plenary session to effect a great revolutionary upswing and thanks to his mobilization of the Kangson working class, an unprecedented revolutionary upswing was effected that astonished the world. In the flames of that revolutionary upswing, all the difficulties we faced following the war were overcome and the historic cause of industrialization was achieved at a single stroke. As a result, our fatherland displayed its honor as the country of chollima.

During those difficult days when our revolution faced trials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the plenary session and put forth the most adequate policy and task of struggle. By so doing, he opened the new history of the great chollima march and the creation of heaven and earth on this soil. This is indeed an immortal achievement that will go down in the history of the fatherland.

The proud history of the great chollima upswing that began during the 1950's has ceaselessly continued as the history of the march of speed battle during the 1970's and 1980's thanks to the tested leadership of the glorious party center. The march of the speed battle led by our party is a historic march that has brilliantly inherited and developed the history of the great chollima upsurge. It was a powerful driving force that made the bugle of the chollima march more vigorously sound and actively spurred the socialist construction.

During the period of chuche-ization of society, our party, under the slogan of the speed battle, encouraged the party and the people to the struggle to advance with the speed of chollima by waging the speed battle and organized and mobilized them for the campaign to create the speed of the eighties.

Through our party's victorious leadership of the march of the speed battle, the history of socialist construction in our country has been ceaselessly embroidered with a great revolutionary upswing and, through this vigorous march, the era of unprecedented national prosperity has begun and the honor of chollima Korea has been more vigorously displayed.

The history of the great revolutionary upswing of chollima has been a manifestation of the tested leadership of our party. Indeed, thanks to the great party that leads the revolution and construction to ceaseless advances and innovation, the grand march of the eighties was made possible, as well as the proud today and bright tomorrow of the victorious Korean revolution.

Today, we face the honorable task of defending and glorifying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's achievement of a great revolutionary upswing and of effecting an even greater upsurge in socialist construction.

At present, the domestic and foreign situation is very tense and complicated and our revolutionary task is difficult and huge. To counter the prevailing situation actively and accomplish our heavy revolutionary task successfully, revolutionary spirit must be elevated around the country and the creative zeal of the people must be mobilized, just as at the time of the historic December 1956 plenary session of the party Central Committee. To do so, ceaseless great revolutionary upsurges must be brought about in socialist construction.

Bringing about great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction is an urgent demand of our developing revolution to wage the struggle of unprecedentedly large economic construction. Today, in our country, according to the plan of the party and the leader, great strategic construction work is being carried on for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the coming generations. Reality urges even more tense struggle and the acceleration of socialist economic construction. Only when the party and people vigorously wage the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and bring about ceaseless great upsurges, can all difficulties and obstacles be overcome and the great economic construction program of the eighties be successfully implemented. Now is indeed the time for our people to uphold the slogan for the creation of the speed of the eighties and to accelerate the rewarding struggle, just as they upheld the appeal "Let us advance with the spirit of riding chollima" and effected great upsurges by turning out in unison following the war.

Most important in inheriting the history of a great upswing in socialist construction is that the party members and working people more deeply maintain their faith in upholding the leadership of the party.

The basic elements of the great chollima upswing following the war were the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the people's revolutionary faith to uphold it. Along the road of accelerating the march of the eighties following the glorious party center, we must inherit the revolutionary spirit displayed during the postwar period. This is most important in ceaselessly glorifying the history of the great chollima upswing.

Our party is a great organizer and guide that leads the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people with responsibility. Because the party is in front, our people have become proud people who win ceaseless victories in socialist construction. Throughout their lives, our people have come to have firm faith that upholding the leadership of our party is the way to victory and prosperity. Precisely, this faith is the source of ceaselessly glorifying the history of the great chollima upswing.

All functionaries and working people must further refresh their determination to share their destiny with the party forever and continue the revolutionary march of chollima by waging the speed battle by following the party. Also important in effecting a ceaseless great revolutionary upswing in the socialist construction is to display the revolutionary spirit of implementing the policy of the party through fire and flood. At the time of the great chollima upswing of the past, the working class of Kangson, Nagwon, and all other areas of the country firmly defended the line and policy of the party amid the hampering maneuvers of conservatives and created astonishing miracles in their implementation.

During the postwar period, our working class and working people, by upholding the appeal of the December 1956 plenary session of the party Central Committee, fully mobilized domestic resources by their own efforts. By so doing, they defended the line and policy of the party and effected uspurges in production. Just as then, we must again mobilize all resources and possibilities. To do so, we must effect ceaseless innovations and miracles.

Vigorous mass movement is one of the important ways to inherit the history of the great revolutionary upswing. During the postwar period, the great chollima upswing was ceaselessly promoted over the course of the vigorous chollima work-team movement by the working people of the country. Today, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and other mass movements are a powerful driving force that arouses the people to the popular advance according to the demands of the developing revolution to achieve chuche-ization of the society and bring about even greater upsurges in socialist construction.

All party organizations, functionaries, and working people must firmly adhere to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's recent document "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Movement to Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions." They must thoroughly accomplish the tasks put forth by the document. To do so, they must closely link the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with other mass movements and develop it to a new high stage.

Proper organizational guidance work to continue to fan the flames of the great revolutionary upswing is a responsible mission of the party organizations and functionaries. The party organizations must consider it a noble mission of upholding the leadership of the party and the leader to glorify the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal achievement of creating the history of the great revolutionary upswing. By so doing, they must push ahead with this work responsibly and persistently. The party organization must make the party members and working people fully realize that the heroic epic of chollima, by waging the speed battle has been created by upholding the great leader [yongdoja]. To do so, party organizations must make them more deeply realize the boundless honor and happiness that they participate in the revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader. Let us all firmly rally around the party and the leader and vigorously advance and brilliantly glorify the history of the great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction with the history of an even more honorable feat.

## DPRK HOLDS SEMINAR ON TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

SK180420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 18 (KCNA) -- A scientific seminar on the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Taean Work System was held at the Taean heavy machine complex on December 17.

Speeches were made at the seminar on the subjects "The Taean Work System Created by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Communist Form of Industrial Management of Our Own Style Embodying the Immortal Chuche, Idea and the Revolutionary Mass Line", "The Unified and Concentric Production Guidance System is a Superior System Which Helps Organise and Direct Large-scale Modern Socialist Production Most Scientifically" and so on.

The speakers said:

The Taean Work System created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an industrial management system which makes industrial management a work with man and enables all the producers to play their part as masters of economic management under the collective guidance of the party committees and a form of industrial management which makes it possible to most correctly meet the demand of the socialist law of economy through collective guidance and unitary command.

Today the revolutionary character of the Taean Work System is firmly maintained and it is further completed as a communist form of industrial management of our own style under the wise leadership of our party.

By establishing an orderly work system of closely combining the party work with economic work and giving a powerful boost to economic work with a tight hold on it, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made sure that the function of collective guidance of the party committees in industrial management has been markedly strengthened and a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom of the masses have been enlisted in production and management to the maximum.

In particular, he taught that trio-unity of the party secretary, director and chief engineer should be ensured in industrial management. As a result, the basic demand of the collective guidance of the party committees, the core of the Taean Work System, has been thoroughly met and the responsibility and role of the administrative and technical officials enhanced remarkably.

The fundamental changes in our socialist economic management and the shining victory in socialist economic construction in the past 25 years since the creation of the Taean Work System fully prove the uniqueness, truth, invincible vitality of this system as the communist form of economic management of our own style which was created by the great leader and has been developed and enriched by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

## DPRK-USSR AGREEMENT ON LIGHT INDUSTRY SIGNED

SK180424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 16 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in the production of light industrial goods for 1987-1990 and till the year 2000 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow on December 16.

It was signed by Chu Kil-pon, chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Commission, on behalf of the Korean side and V. Klyuyev, minister of light industry, on behalf of the Soviet side.

## U.S. TO STOP FMS CREDIT TO ROK IN 1987

SK180135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 86 p 1

[By KOREA TIMES Correspondent Kim Pyong-mu]

[Text] Washington -- The United States has decided to stop its foreign military sales (FMS) credits to Korea next year, the State Department announced Tuesday.

A State Department spokesman said that the end of the credit sales of military hardware does not mean the weakening of American commitment to the security of Korea.

According to him, the Reagan administration had earlier asked for congressional approval for $230 million in FMS credits to Korea for fiscal year (FY) 1987, but the whole amount was scrapped.

State Department sources said that the overall amount of FMS would be cut by 22 percent of $4 billion in Fy 1987 compared with $5.1 billion in FY 1986.

While the amount of loans Congress dispenses to such designated nations as Egypt and Israel was raised, the sum of loans to be distributed by the State Department has been drastically reduced by 84 percent from $1.7 billion to $285 million, they said.

They hinted that only about $50 million to $60 million FMS loans were allocated to Asian countries with the major focus on the Philippines.

The end of FMS credit means that Korea has graduated from all types of U.S. aids. FMS credits totalling $2.3 billion have been rendered to Korea since 1971. In FY 1986, Korea received $166 million in FMS, a relatively long-term low-interest loan for the supply of military equipment.

Korean officials here said that Seoul had paid back $2,084 million in principal and interest for the total $2,352 million FMS credits it has received since 1971. As to reports that the U.S. administration will call on Korea to pay back the remaining loans and interests at once, they declined to comment.

## UN SEEKS TO INTERVENE IN NORTH-SOUTH DAM ISSUE

SK170108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] United Nations (YONHAP) -- The United Nations intends to intervene to seek a peaceful resolution through dialogue of the conflicts between South and North Korea on a huge dam being constructed at Mt. Kumgang, just north of the Demilitarized Zone by the North Koreans, it was learned Monday.

An informed U.N. source said U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller had underlined "dialogue" in his recent talks with North Korean U.N. observer Pak Kil-yon on the settlement of the Mt. Kumgang Dam conflict. Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez has also suggested that the United Nations seek a way to intervene in the matter after a "cooling-off period," said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In his meeting with Pak held on Dec. 3 at the request of the north Korean, Perez de Cuellar effectively urged north Korea to accept the south's proposal to seek a peaceful resolution of the issue through talks on exploitation of water resources between south and north, the source said. Perez de Cuellar reportedly stressed that "the best way to settle the dam conflict is through dialogue."

On the other hand, Pak alleged that Seoul had to recognize its abuse of the matter for political purposes and to apologize, which was the north's categorical precondition for south-north consultation, the source said.

In response, the secretary general noted that the dam under construction had the potential of being militarily used and inflicting serious damage on south Korea, according to the high ranking U.N. official.

Meanwhile, the world body's Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez has said there is no room for the United Nations to intervene at at time when south and north Korea are recriminating, but has indicated that his organization will seek a way to mediate in the matter if south and north have "a cooling-off period," according to the source.

He has said that, after the cooling-off period, the United Nations will seek a way for south and north to reach agreement on the Mt. Kumgang dam, or at least attempt to have the matter quitely settled, another U.N. source said.

## DJP UNILATERALLY AMENDS PATENT, COPYRIGHT LAWS

SK130217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday railroaded 16 more bills and 12 motions through by unilaterally calling five standing committees of the National Assembly with the help of minor opposition parties in the absence of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Among the bills which passed the panels were an amendment ot the Patent Law, a product of negotiations between Korea and the United States on trade friction.

Besides the five committees, the Legislation-judiciary Committee passed 20 bills, which had been returned from standing committees earlier by the DJP and the splinter parties, yesterday. The panel will pass the 16 bills Monday, which got through five panels yesterday.

Major bills which were passed in the committees yesterday and their contents are as follows:

Amendment to the Patent Law: This amendment stipulates the exercise of the patent rights resulting from the invention of medicines, pharmaceutical methods, materials and uses of the materials, recognizing foreign patents for materials.

It extends the term of patent by three years from the previous 12 years to 15 years. However, it provides that the term of patents for medicines and others which require a long time to pass safety examination and to get patents shall be extended for no less than five years in addition.

It also raises the fine for infringement of patent rights to up to 20 million won from the previous 10 million won.

Amendment to the Law on the Prevention of Unfair Competition: The amendment provides for the establishment of a committee to deliberate on unfair competition and enables the director of the Office of Patent to order those who engage in unfair competition, using others' name on trademarks, to correct their practises within 30 days.

It also strengthens the penalties for those who engage in unfair competition to jail terms of up to two years or fines of up to 20 million won from the previous one year in jail or 10 million won in fine.

Amendment to the Consumer Protection Law: The amendment stipulates that state and local autonomous bodies shall be obliged to protect consumers' basic rights by enacting laws, reforming administrative organs, and formulating policies.

It provides for the establishment of an "institute for the protection of consumers" whose major functions are to handle consumers' complaints, to compensate damages, to study policies related to consumers' protection and to inspect or examine the quality of goods.

The institute shall be made up of up to eight members to be appointed by the President.

Amendment to the Copyright Law: This amendment stipulates the foreign copyrights will be protected in accordance with conventions Korea has signed or joined.

However, the copyrights of foreign countries which do not recognize Korea's copyrights shall not be safeguarded.

It also rules that the new provisions shall not be retroactive to copyrights that were not protected by the previous provisions.

Amendment to the Motion Picture Law: This amendment allows foreigners or foreign organizations to engage in the motion picture business in Korea.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Affairs Committee has ratified a convention for the prevention of double taxation and tax evasion on income and capital between Korea and Austria.

It has also passed a motion of ratification for the exchange of documents between Korea and the United States on the protection and supply of materials patents.

## NO TAE-U, YI MIN-U MEETING CRITICIZED WITHIN NKDP

SK180131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 86 p 1

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the opposition NDP [New Korea Democratic Party], yesterday made a negative assessment of the sudden meeting between NDP president Yi Min-u and ruling DJP chairman No Tae-u Tuesday.

At the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, he told reporters: "A meeting of party leaders needs to follow established formalities. And I doubt that such a meeting was necessary at this time."

"I did not know about it in advance and neither did floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu" he said.

Yi briefed the contents of his talks with No for Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung Tuesday afternoon in separate visits.

As to the agreement in the Yi-No meeting to extend the activity deadline of the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision, Kim said, "Isn't it a matter which has already been agreed upon?"

Yi yesterday presided over a meeting of key officers at party headquarters in which he reported the results of his meeting with No.

Vice president Yang Su-chik who supports Kim Tae-chung said that the Tuesday meeting "will not help tide over the political difficulties."

After the key officers' meeting, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "Most participants expressed their dissatisfaction about the process of arranging the party leaders' meeting. But they raised no objection to the continuation of dialogues with the ruling party."

In response to some officers' complaint over skipping prior consultation with the two Kims on his meeting with No, Yi Min-u was quoted as saying, "Do I have to consult with them on my luncheon schedule?"

## KIM YONG-SAM DISCUSSES POLITICS WITH YI MAN-SOP

SK180139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, yesterday agreed to make a joint effort to realize constitutional reform with the ultimate goal of achieving democratization.

Kim and Yi reached agreement when they met to exchange views on current political developments, especially with regard to the projected constitutional revision.

The meeting is the first major discussion Kim has had with a leader of another party since he joined the NKDP early this year.

In a statement issued after the talks, Kim and Yi said that they shared the view that negotiations on the rewriting of the Constitution should be conducted with the framework of the National Assembly.

"We have decided to make joint endeavors to realize democratization through constitutional reform," said the statement.

Emerging from the meeting which lasted for an hour and a half at the Seoul Diplomatic Club, Yi said he discussed with Kim various ways of resolving the current political difficulties.

Political observers suspect that the meeting, held at the request of Kim, might have been aimed at forming an alliance among opposition parties for the projected constitutional revision.

They also say it is worthy of note that Kim met with KNP president Yi as a time when some NKDP members are calling for a change in the party's constitutional strategy.

## 3,405 ARRESTED IN 1986 FOR 'VARIOUS INCIDENTS'

SK170057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] A total number of 3,405 people, mostly students, workers and dissident figures, were or are still under arrest this year for their involvement in various incidents concerning the current political situation.

According to the prosecution yesterday, the number breaks down to 2,919 students, 919 workers, 246 dissident figures and 240 ordinary citizens. Of them, 1,480 people, including 1,164 students, are still under arrest.

The number of arrested students this year totalling 2,919 represents 3.2 times more than last year's 901 and 62 times greater than the 47 listed in 1984.

It was learned that the sharp increase in the number of arrested students was largely attributable to the fact that largescale campus disturbances have taken place in succession and that the law-enforcement authorities have maintained the "stern" posture of arresting all involved in mass protests.

As to the harsh measure, the lawyers criticized that the police and prosecution have resorted to an "easy" way in their investigation, neglecting the human rights of criminal suspects.

## PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK171300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the KPRP sent a greetings message to the CPV Central Committee on the occasion of its Sixth National Congress. The message substantially reads:

Over the past 41 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, the heroic Vietnamese people went through all difficulties and obtained great victories in their courageous struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, thus building Vietnam into an independent, free, and socialist state. The victories of the Vietnamese people have shown that in the present era when the world revolutionary forces are marching forward, a nation, though small in area and population but uniting as one body with strong determination and the correct leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party working through correct revolutionary lines and methods, upholding the banners of national independence and socialism, and enjoying support and assistance from revolutionary forces and the people the world over, can defeat all aggressive imperialist forces, with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader.

Because of their industriousness, creative labor, and fruitful and multiform close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially with Cambodia and Laos, the Vietnamese people have created important conditions for the cause of socialist construction in promoting and developing production in all fields. The heroic Vietnamese people become more stable in their livelihood and are now continuing to build the material and technical basis of socialism in order to turn the SRV into a prosperous socialist country.

Since its founding, the SRV has become the nucleous force in the revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese countries and the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and has made a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

We warmly acclaim and highly appreciate the great achievements born out of the industriousness, skills, and high sense of sacrifice displayed by the Vietnamese people who are sincere comrades-in-arms and blood brothers who, for years, have fought shoulder to shoulder with us against common enemies. The Cambodian people regard the Vietnamese people's achievements as their own and would like to sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and greater successes in the cause of building and defending socialism in Vietnam. We are convinced that the resolutions of the Sixth CPC Congress will blaze a trail for the Vietnamese people to enable them to advance firmly toward more brilliant glory.

We deeply thank the fraternal Vietnamese party and people for unreservedly supporting the Cambodian party and people in their efforts to defend an build the Cambodian fatherland marching toward socialism. We engrave deep in our hearts the noble merits of all the Vietnamese mothers and wives who have sent their sons and husbands to save and assist the Cambodian people with their sweat, blood, and intelligence for the revolutionary cause of Cambodia. We would like to reaffirm our loyalty to the solidarity with the Vietnamese party and people, which is a vital demand of the Cambodian nation and a law for development of the Cambodian revolution.

We are determined to preserve forever this blooming solidarity and to learn from the perseverance and courage of the fraternal Vietnamese people by upholding the spirit of self-reliance and collective mastery, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, and advancing toward taking over the responsibility for the cause of national defences and reconstruction in conformity with the lofty ideal of President Ho Chi Minh -- artisan of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries -- for independence, freedom, and socialism.

May the special bonds of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties and peoples -- bonds founded and consolidated by President Ho Chi Minh -- grow stronger and last forever. We wish the Sixth CPV Congress complete success.

## PRACHEACHON WISHES SUCCESS TO CPV CONGRESS

BK160741 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0508 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 16 -- "The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam opened on December 15, 1986 with the participation of more than 1,100 delegates who represent some 1,850,000 party members, throughout the country, is an important event and an historical turning point in the political life of the fraternal Vietnamese people," says bi-weekly PRACHEACHON (PEOPLE) in its latest editorial welcoming the congress.

PRACHEACHON, organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, goes on:

"Since its founding, the Communist Party of Vietnam, founded by President Ho Chi Minh, has led the Vietnamese people from one victory to another in their long and hard struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists as well as in national reconstruction and defence. The country has been reunified. The material and technical bases of socialism have been consolidated, Vietnam's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been enhanced. Besides, the Vietnamese people have splendidly fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duty toward the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos.

"With the lessons to be drawn from the past years, the new tasks to be set for the social, economic and political development, and the resolutions to be adopted, the Vietnamese party congress this time will certainly bring about new strength to the entire Vietnamese party and people in their advance toward socialism."

The paper expressed the Kampuchean party and people's rejoice [as recieved] at the great successes of the Vietnamese people in the past years and at the constant consolidation of the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, as well as among the three Indochinese countries, "which no reactionary force can shake or undermine." PRACHEACHON stressed:

"The Kampuchean party and people are well aware that the consolidation and development of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos special relationship and militant alliance on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and the all-round cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries in their mutual national construction and defence are vital factor and law for the development of each of the three Indochinese peoples."

The paper expressed the Kampuchean people's determination to do all they can to preserve and promote this militant solidarity and cooperation as well as the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries in general and Kampuchea in particular and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for the success of each country's revolution and for the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. On this occasion, the Kampuchean party and people would like to express profound thanks to the Vietnamese party and people precious support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea. The entire party and people of Kampuchea wholeheartedly wish the CPV's Sixth Congress brilliant success," the paper concluded.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS THAI HOSTILITIES

BK171822 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Dec 86

[16 December statement by PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issued in Phnom Penh]

[Text] Regardless of the protest of the Cambodian people as well as by Thai and world public opinion, the Thai authorities have continued stubbornly to embark on a hostile policy and to commit violations against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK. While continuing to occupy illegally Hill 537 located inside Cambodian territory and continuing to encroach upon PRK territory on the ground, at sea and in the air, on 30 November 1986 a Thai A-37 plane intruded 7 km into Cambodian airspace in an area in Koh Kong Province. At the same time, the Thai Navy fired some 40 shells into another area 5 km northwest of Koh Kong town. This constitutes another gross violation by the Thai authorities committed in the wake of their frenzied activities in collusion with the Beijing ruling circles. These acts can be seen clearly through the visit made by the Thai foreign minister to China last November. The use of the Navy to shell the area adjacent to a provincial capital of the PRK is part of an operational plan revealed recently by the Thai press. According to the BANGKOK WORLD and BANGKOK POST dated 2 December, an urgent meeting was held in Chanthaburi convening the commanders of Thai special task forces, including the commanders of the Thai Navy and Border Patrol Police, in order to implement a comprehensive operational plan aimed by the Thai authorities allegedly to push back all infiltration attempts by the KPRAF and Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

The fabrication vociferously trumpeted by the Thai authorities is in reality aimed to serve their hostile policy against the PRK. Also as part of their provocative activities against the PRK, the Thai have announced their intention to close the Khao I-Dang camp and to send the refugees to the border in order to help shield the reactionary Khmer forces and support and serve their premeditated military plans. All these acts run counter to the interests of the Thai people, of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, and of countries in Southeast Asia who earnestly call for peace and stability in the region. This also merely serves the expansionist ambition of Beijing and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles.

The Government and people of the PRK vehemently condemn all the above-mentioned hostile acts and demand that the Thai authorities put an immediate end to all these acts. The Cambodian people wish to have relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Thai people. However, the Cambodian people are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Thai authorities must bear full responsibility for all consequences that arise from their hostilities.

[Issued] 16 December 1986, Phnom Penh

## PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'SOON'

BK181233 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[18 December "communique" of Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] In response to an invitation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, Liu Shuqing, vice foreign affairs minister of the PRC, will pay a visit to Laos soon.

## PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES PUBLISHING WORKERS

BK171505 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 17 (OANA-KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the republic, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the closing ceremony of a two-month course on publishing work here yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, P. Vongvichit, who is also Politburo member of the party CC, hailed the success of the course, the first of its kind. He spoke of the importance of publishing work as a sharp instrument in the political and ideological struggle.

The Lao acting-president urged all publishing workers and writers to develop their creativeness in serving the guideline of the party in the new phase of the revolution as laid down by the 4th party congress.

Also present at the closing ceremony was Thongsing Thammavong, member of the party CC, minister of culture.

The course was organized by the Ministry of Culture with assistance from the SR of Vietnam.

## CABINET APPROVES U.S. WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE

BK170455 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a United States war reserve stockpile to be set up in Thailand, Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang said after the Cabinet meeting that U.S. officials are now checking the agreement. All other preparations have been completed.

"When the U.S. side is ready, the agreement will be signed immediately," the minister said.

"At first, we intended to sign the agreement this Thursday, but the U.S. representatives postponed it."

ACM Phaniang declined to comment on the cost and location of the stockpile, saying he cannot divulge the details.

On the proposed purchase of U.S. assault helicopters, the minister said if the helicopters are to be procured under a committed budget, approval from the Defence Ministry is not needed because all details had been officially agreed to.

The Army last month signed a 1,100-million baht contract with Bell Helicopter Trextron Co to buy four AH-1S Huey Cobra anti-tank assault helicopters.

## PRAPHAT LIMPRAPHAN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING

BK170345 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 MT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Sub Lieutenant Praphat Limpraphan left for Beijing today to step up bilateral economic cooperation. The 22-member Thai delegation led by Sub Lt Praphat will discuss trade matters and try to resolve trade differences. The two sides signed an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation in October. The agreement came during discussions between Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin.

During the week-long visit, the delegation will meet Chinese officials, including Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Lu Xuejian, vice minister of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department [as heard]. The delegation includes representatives from the Agriculture and Cooperataives Ministry, bank officials, and (?cabinet) leaders.

## REPORTAGE ON 6TH CPU CONGRESS CONTINUES

### 17 Dec Proceedings

BK171601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Radio correspondence Kim Cuc report on the 17 December morning session of the Sixth CPV Congress]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, this morning's session of the sixth party congress continued at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of Comrade Le Duc Anh. Opening this morning's session, the domestic and international delegates observed a minute of silence in memory of Comrade Henry Winston, chairman of the Communist Party USA, a renowned activist of the international communist and workers movement and a brave combatant struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism, who passed away. Then, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, our foreign minister and the delegate of Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, made a statement on foreign affairs. He expressed unanimous agreement with the Political Report as a whole, and with the foreign affairs portion in particular. He stressed one of the four lessons of experience covered in the foreign policy mentioned in the Political Report which is knowing how to combine the strength of the nation with that of the era. This is a lesson drawn from the experiences of 40 years of victorious struggle to liberate and unify the country and build socialism. He continued:

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording] On the political and military battlefronts, our party lines combine very dexterously the strength of the nation with that of the era. This combination is a decisive factor in the victories of historic and epochal importance in our era. However, on the economic battlefront, seriously speaking, we have not been able to closely combine the strength of the nation with that of the era.

We have always been concerned with winning the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and friends in the world. At the same time, we are also very concerned with accelerating exports. In the years ahead, we will pay much attention to exports. This congress considers the export program one of the three major programs in the next 5-year plan. The export program is a lever to stimulate the development of production.

It is very important to win the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and friends, as well as the acceleration of exports but this is not the entire question of combining the strength of the nation with that of the eara. The world economy is entering a period of the most profound changes since the industrial revolution some 200 years ago. Combining the strength of the nation with that of the era in building the economy will be reflected not only in the foreign economic policy but also profoundly in our economic development lines, throughout the transitional period in our country as a whole and in the initial stage in particular.

Our country which is advancing from a backward economy directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, needs to combine the strength of the nation closely with that of the era, especially with the strength of socialism in the entire world. In order to be able to combine the strength of the nation with that of the era, we must have first of all the economic strength of our nation, just as our economy must develop effectively to allow us to accept the great and valuable Soviet aid and participate in the international labor division in CEMA.

I am firmly convinced that by successfully implementing the resolution of our sixth party congress, we will intensify and better combine the national strength with the strength of the era. [applause] [end recording]

The statement by Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, dean of the Vietnam Science Institute and the delegate of Ha Son Binh provincial party organization, covers the issue of the vigorous and profound renovation in organizing sicentific and technical activities, making science and technology really become an important motivational force to promote socioeconomic development. He said that in our country, thanks to our party's correct and creative lines on scientific and technological development, the basic scientific sectors have been promptly established and developed. Following the third national party congress, the government has advocated the policy of building a scientific research center of the state with Soviet assistance in order to advance toward establishing the Vietnam Academy of Science. The tasks of training cadres, building the material and technical bases for science, and conducting scientific research have been performed continuously even during war time.

Owing to this very policy, we now have a contingent of fairly numerous and homogenous scientific cadres with many prestigious scientific collectives. We have built some scientific research installations with fairly adequate and modern equipment. These scientific forces, if well led and organized, will certainly make positive contributions to the implementation of socioeconomic development tasks to be decided upon at the congress.

Then, Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu expressed his views. [Begin Recording] The successful implementation of the congress resolution requires action to resolve many scientific problems of great importance and modern standard. In order to fulfill this task, we now have a reliable scientific potential within a contingent of fairly numerous and homogeneous scientific cadres and some scientific research installations which are relatively well equipped. However, there is a definite weak point in this scientific force: that is its scattered and dispersed organizational state. As a result, the contents of scientific research by various agencies have been duplicated, causing huge waste in some localities. Moreover, in other localities, coordination and alliance in research is lacking, making mutual assistance impossible.

Many research institutes with a contingent of strong cadres do not have any equipment, whereas some research agencies with many modern pieces of equipment lack skilled personnel to use them.

The rearrangement of scientific research agencies in a national network, in which the functions and missions are clearly assigned to various agencies in order to multiply the integrated strength of the scientific forces countrywide, constitutes a very urgent demand of Vietnamese science in the present stage.

Along with the rearrangement and reorganization to ensure the systematic characteristic of the network of scientific research agencies, it is necessary to vigorously and profoundly renovate the scientific management and leadership system in our country. The peculiarities of the scientific research task call for leadership over the scientific research activities according to a method different from the method of exercising leadership over the various economic sectors and professional administrative agencies. Such leadership must be truly democratic.

The experiences of scientific development in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have demonstrated that the best leadership system -- the science of a country -- must be a system aimed at ensuring that all the collectivized scientists, with the highest professional standards, participate directly in leading science and decisionmaking in a democratic manner on the greatest issues of scientific development without being dependent in any way on the positions held by those scientists in the state machinery.

The system of collectivized leadership over science is mainly the leadership system of the Academy of Science. If this academy is established, the Vietnam Academy of Science will be an advisory collective capable of contributing objective, comprehensive, accurate, and scientifically-grounded views and proposals to the party and state, concerning the issues of socioeconomic, scientific, and technological development in our country. [applause] [end recording]

During this morning's session, among the statements by domestic delegates, Duong Van Phuc, a veteran revolutionary cadre representing the Ho Chi Minh City's retired cadres club, also expressed his views.

Also at this morning's session, delegates continued to hear the warm international sentiments expressed in various speeches by delegations of communist and workers parties and revolutionary movements.

In his speech, Comrade Muhammad Haidrah Masdoos, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Haile provincial party committee and head of the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party, highly hailed the great CPV, the party which came into being and reached maturity through the class struggle and patriotic impetus. [passage omitted] Comrade Maurice Jackson, member of the Communist Party of the USA Central Committee, began his speech with touching expressions. He conveyed his party's solemn sentiment to the CPV and thanked the delegates attending the Sixth CPV Congress for observing a moment of silence in the memory of the late Comrade Henry Winston, chairman of the Communist Party of the USA. [passage omitted]

The greetings by Comrade Daniel Abibi, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Congolese Labor Party delegation, reserved fine sentiments for President Ho Chi Minh, the glorious CPV, and the heroic Vietnamese people. [passage omitted] Comrade Paulo de Castro, alternate member of the party Central Committee, head of the external relations department, and head of the Angolan Labor Party delegation after his greetings, highly appraised the Political Report delivered by Comrade Truong Chinh. [passage omitted]

During this morning's session, delegates also heard warm sentiments and sentiments of lofty internationalism in greetings expressed by Comrade Guileon Mchila, member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front; Comrade John Nkadimeng, general secretary of the South African Congress e Trade Unions and member of the African National Congress [ANC], Comrade (Whitmore Sizakile Sitnetsi), member of the Central Committee of the ANC, and Comrade Obes Envula, representative of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia.

Now, we convey to you, friends the warm greetings, respect, and affectionate feelings for the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese Communist Party, and President Ho Chi Minh by Comrade Sharif 'Ali Meshal, member of the revolutionary council, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, and head of the PLO delegation, at this morning session. [passage omitted]

Dear friends, following the statements by local delegates and the greetings of international delegates, an important event full of emotion took place when Comrade Le Duc Anh invited Comrade Pham Hung to express the views of the congress Presidium on accepting the requests of Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho to not stand in the election to the present term of the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Amidst the respectful and emotional feelings of the participants in the congress, Comrade Pham Hung hugged Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho one by one.

You just listened to a report of the station correspondent on the 17 December morning session of the party congress. This afternoon the congress held an intramural session. On the morning of 18 December, the congress participants will continue to listen to various statements in the conference hall.

## 18 Dec Morning Session

BK180521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, this morning the sixth party congress continued its work at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of comrade Do Muoi. During the session, the delegates heard statements by Comrades (Ama Puoc), delegate of the Dac Lac provincial party organization; Tran Nhon, delegate of the bloc of central agricultural organs' party organization; Vu Tuyen Hoang, delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Nguyen Huu Quang, delegate of the bloc of central (?forestry) organs' party organization; Tran Luu Vi, delegate of the Vinh Phu provincial party organization; Tran Anh Vinh, delegate of the Bac Thai provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Binh, delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; and Thuy Quynh, delegate of the bloc of ideological organs' party organization.

## New Central Committee List

BK181015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0814 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Announcement by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, on the election of the Sixth CPV Central Committee announced at the closing session of the Sixth CPV Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] Dear comrade congress delegates, now on behalf of the congress presidium, I would like to report on the results of the election of the Central Committee, sixth term. The Sixth National Congress of Delegates of the CPV has elected the party Central Committee, sixth term, in accordance with the party statutes and with the electoral procedures adopted by the congress. Pursuant to the vote count report by the vote tabulation committee, 173 comrades have been elected to the party Central Committee, sixth term -- including 124 full members and 49 alternate members. [applause] The namelist of 124 full members of the party Central Committee is as follows:

1. Nguyen Van An [Nguyeenx Vawn An]

2. Le Duc Anh [Lee Dquwcs Anh]

3. Tran Xuan Bach [Traanf Xuaan Bachs]

4. Pham Bai [Phamj Bais]

5. Nguyen Thanh Binh [Nguyeenx Thanh Binhf]

6. Nguyen Duc Binh [Nguyeenx Dquwcs Binhf]

7. Le Duc Binh [Lee Dquwcs Binhf]

8. Nguyen Thoi Bung [Nguyeenx Thowis Buwng]

9. Hoang Cam [Hoangf Caamf]

10. Nguyen Manh Cam [Nguyeenx Manhj Caamf]

11. Nguyen Ky Cam [Nguyeenx Kyf Caamr]

12. Huynh Van Can [Huynhf Vawn Caanf]

13. Vo Chi Cong [Vox Chis Coong]

14. Nguyen Minh Chau [Nguyeenx Minh Chaau]

15. Lu Minh Chau [Luwx Minh Chaau]

16.. Nguyen Van Chi [Nguyeenx Vawn Chis]

17. Vo Tran Chi [Vox Traanf Chis]

18. Do Chinh [Dqoox Chinhs]

19. Nguyen Van Chinh [Nguyeenx Vawn Chinhs]

20. Cao Dang Chiem [Cao Dqawng Chieems]

21. Nguyen Chon [Nguyeenx Chown]

22. Nguyen Huy Chuong [Nguyeenx Huy Chuwowng]

23. Nguyen Canh Dinh [Nguyeenx Canhr Dinh]

24. Pham Dinh Dy [Phamj Dqinhf Dy]

25. Le Van Dy [Lee Vawn Dyx]

26. Van Tien Dung [Vawn Tieens Dungx]

27. Pham The Duyet [Phamj Thees Duyeetj]

28. Le Quang Dao [Lee Quang Dqaoj]

29. Tran Huu Dac [Traanf Huwux Dqawcs]

30. Nguyen Thi Dinh [Nguyeenx Thij Dqinh]

31. Tran Do [Traanf Dqooj]

32. Tran Dong [Traanf Dqoong]

33. Nguyen Van Duc [Nguyeenx Vawn Dquwcs]

34. Vo Nguyen Giap [Vox Nguyeen Giaps]

35. Hong Ha [Hoongf Haf]

36. Vu Ngoc Hai [Vux Ngocj Hair]

37. Nguyen Thi Hang [Nguyeenx Thij Hawngf]

38. Cu Thi Hau [Cuf Thij Haauj]

39. Pham Van Hy [Phamj Vawn Hy]

40. Le Ngoc Hien [Lee Ngocj Hieenf]

41. Nguyen Van Hieu [Nguyeenx Vawn Hieeuj]

42. Nguyen Hoa [Nguyeenx Hoaf], aka Hoa Dau Khi [Hoaf Daauf Khis]

43. Ha Trong Hoa [Haf Trongj Hoaf]

44. Tran Hoan [Traanf Hoanf]

45. Vu Tuyen Hoang [Vux Tuyeen Hoangf]

46. Vu Thi Hong [Vux Thij Hoongf]

47. Nguyen Van Hon [Nguyeenx Vawn Hown]

48. Pham Hung [Phamj Hungf]

49. Ha Thiet Hung [Haf Thieets Hungf]

50. Pham Hung [Phamj Huwng]

51. Tran Quoc Huong [Traanf Quoocs Huwowng]

52. Nguyen Dinh Hung [Nguyeenx Dqinhf Huwng]

53. Dang Huu [Dqawng Huwux]

54. Nguyen Xuan Huu [Nguyeenx Xuaan Huwux]

55. Tran Kien [Traanf Kieen]

56. Vo Van Kiet [Vox Vawn Kieetj]

57. Le Van Kien [Lee Vawn Kieens]

58. Nguyen Khanh [Nguyeenx Khanhs]

59. Nguyen Nam Khanh [Nguyeenx Nam Khanhs]

60. Phan Van Khai [Phan Vawn Khair]

61. Doan Khue [Dqoanf Khuee]

62. Trinh Van Lau [Trinhj Vawn Laau]

63. Vu Lap [Vux Laap]

64. Nguyen Van Linh [Nguyeenx Vawn Linh]

65. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien [Nguyeenx Thij Ngocj Lieen]

66. Dinh Nho Liem [Dqinh Nho Lieem]

67. Phan Thanh Liem [Phan Thanh Lieem]

68. Pham Tam Long [Phamj Taam Long]

69. Dao Dinh Luyen [Dqaof Dqinhf Luyeenj]

70. Tran Duc Luong [Traanf Dquwcs Luwowng]

71. Bui Danh Luu [Buif Danh Luwu]

72. Vu Mao [Vux Maox]

73. Hoang Truong Minh [Hoangf Truwowngf Minh]

74. Y Mot [Y Mooj]

75. Do Muoi [Dqoox Muwowif]

76. Huynh Van Niem [Huynhf Vawn Nieemf]

77. Nguyen Niem [Nguyeenx Nieemj]

78. Bui Thien Ngo [Buif Thieenj Ngooj]

79. Dam Van Nguy [Dqamf Vawn Nguy]

80. Dong Sy Nguyen [Dqoongf Syx Nguyeen]

81. Le Thanh Nhan [Lee Thanh Nhanf]

82. Vu Oanh [Vuh Oanh]

83. Trang A Pao [Trangs A Pao]

84. Tran Van Phac [Traanf Vawn Phacs]

85. Nguyen Thanh Quat [Nguyeenx Thanh Quaats]

86. Hoang Quy [Hoangfu Quy]

87. Nguyen Quyet [Nguyeenx Quyeets]
88. Tran Quyet [Traanf Quyeets]
89. Nguyen Van Sy [Nguyeenx Vawn Syx]
90. Nguyen Dinh So [Nguyeenx Dqinhf Sowr]
91. Hoang Bich Son [Hoangf Bichs Sown]
92. Nguyen Cong Tan [Nguyeenx Coong Tanj]
93. Phan Minh Tanh [Phan Minh Tanhs]
94. Tran Trong Tan [Traanf Trongj Taan]
95. Tran Tan [Traanf Taans]
96. Nguyen Duc Tam [Nguyeenx Dquwcs Taam]
97. Nguyen Trung Tin [Nguyeenx Trung Tins]
98. Dao Duy Tung [Dqaof Duy Tungf]
99. Nguyen Dinh Tu [Nguyeenx Dqinhf Tuws]
100. Phan Ngoc Tuong [Phan Ngocj Tuwowngf]
101. Duong Tuong [Duwowng Tuwowngf]
102. Vo Viet Thang [Vox Vieet Thawng]
103. Doan Duy Thanh [Dquoanf Duy Thanhf]
104. Le Quang Thanh [Lee Quang Thanhf]
105. Nguyeenx Co Thach [Nguyeenx Cow Thach]
106. La Thang [La Thawng]
107. Hoang Minh Thang [Hoangf Minh Thawngs]
108. Vu Thang [Vux Thawngs]
109. Do Quang Thang [Dqoox Quang Thawngs]
110. Nguyen Thi Than [Nguyeenx Thij Thaan]
111. Lam Van The [Laam Vawn Thee]
112. Dang Thi [Dqawngj This]

113. Mai Chi Tho [Mai Chis Thoj]

114. Le Phuoc Tho [Lee Phuwowc Thoj]

115. Nguyen Quoc Thuoc [Nguyeenx Quoocs Thuwowcs]

116. Nguyen Ngoc Triu [Nguyeenx Ngoc Triuf]

117. Nguyen Tan Trinh [Nguyeenx Taans Trinhj]

118. Le Van Triet [Lee Vawn Trieets]

119. Dam Quang Trung [Dqamf Quang Trung]

120. Nguyen Ky Uc [Nguyeenx Kys Uwcs]

121. Doan Thanh Vy [Dqqoanf Thanh Vyj]

122. Dau Ngoc Xuan [Dqauj Ngocj Xuaan]

123. Nguyen Trong Xuyen [Nguyeenx Trongj Xuyeen]

124. Le Danh Xuong [Lee Danh Xuwowng]

Those are the 124 comrade members of the Central Committee. [applause]

Now I would like to read the namelist of alternate members of the Central Committee:

1. Do Van An [Dquoox Vawn Aan]

2. Nguyen Ba [Nguyeenx Bas]

3. Pham Van Binh [Phamj Vawn Binhs]

4. Vu Trong Canh [Vux Trongj Canhr]

5. Nguyen Nhieu Coc [Nguyeenx Nhieeu Coocs]

6. Tran Quang Co [Traanf Quang Cow]

7. Pham Nhu Cuong [Phamj Nhuw Cuwowng]

8. Nguyen Tan Dung [Nguyeenx Taans Dungx]

9. Ha Dang [Haf Dqawng]

10. Phan Xuan Dot [Phan Xuaan Dqowt]

11. Tran Thi Duong [Traanf Thij Dquwowngf]

12. Nguyen Dinh Giang [Nguyeenx Dqinhf Giang]

13. Pham Minh Hac [Phamj Minh Hacj]

14. Truong My Hoa [Truwowng Myx Hoa]

15. Nguyen Hoa [Nguyeenx Hoaf] aka Hoa Quan Doi [Hoaf Quaan Dqooi]

16. Nguyen The Huu [Nguyeenx Thees Huwux]

17. Dang Xuan Ky [Dqawngj Xuaan Kyf]

18. Nguyen Xuan Ky [Nguyeenx Xuaan Kyr]

19. Cao Si Kiem [Cao Six Kieem]

20. Dinh Van Lap [Dqinh Vawn Lapj]

21. Ngo Xuan Loc [Ngoo Xuaan Locj]

22. Tran Lum [Traanf Lum]

23. Nguyen Duy Luan [Nguyeenx Duy Luaan]

24. Nong Duc Manh [Noong Dquwcs Manhj]

25. Nguyen Thi Minh [Nguyeenx Thij Minh]

26. Nguyen Thi Xuan My [Nguyeenx Thij Xuaan Myx]

27. Hoang Duc Nghi [Hoangf Dquwcs Nghi]

28. Le Huy Ngo [Lee Huy Ngoj]

29. Nguyen Trong Nhan [Nguyeenx Trongj Nhaan]

30. A Ma Pui [A Ma Pui]

31. Lo Van Puon [Lof Vawn Puoons]

32. Nguyen Ha Phan [Nguyeenx Haf Phan]

33. Lam Phu [Laam Phus]

34. Tran Hong Quan [Traanf Hoongf Quaan]

35. Do Quoc Sam [Dquoox Quoocs Sam]

36. Le Tai [Lee Taif]

37. Nguyen Thi Tam [Nguyeenx Thi Taam]

38. Phan Van Tien [Phan Vawn Tieenf]

39. Le Xuan Tung [Lee Xuaan Tungf]

40. Nguyen Van Tu [Nguyeenx Vawn Tuw]

41. Dang Van Than [Dqawngj Vawn Thaan]

42. Phan Thu [Phan Thu]

43. Ha Hoc Trac [Haf Hocj Tracj]

44. Nguyen Duc Trieu [Nguyeenx Dquwcs Trieeuf]

45. Truong Vinh Trong [Truwowng Vinhx Trongj]

46. Do Quang Trung [Dqoox Quang Trung]

47. Ha Xuan Truong [Haf Xuaan Truwowngf]

48. Nguyen Thi Hong Van [Nguyeenx Thij Hoongf Vaan]

49. Nguyen Chi Vu [Nguyeenx Chis Vu]

This is the namelist of the 49 comrade alternate members of the Central Committee. [applause]

## Political Bureau, Secretariat

BK181232 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0825 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Announcement by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, on the election of the new CPV Political Bureau, Secretariat, and Control Commission at the closing session of the Sixth CPV Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi — live]

[Text] Comrades: The Sixth Central Committee of the CPV has held its First Session to elect its general secretary, its Political Bureau, its Secretariat, and its Control Commission.

First of all, I would like to solemnly report to the congress that the Sixth Central Committee of the party has met. With the exception of one comrade who was absent because he was on a mission abroad, all the 123 Central Committee members attending the session have, with complete unanimity, elected Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as general secretary of our party Central Committee [prolonged applause].

Second, the Central Committee has elected 13 full members and one alternate member of the Political Bureau. The names of the 13 comrade members of the Political Bureau are:

1. Nguyen Van Linh

2. Pham Hung

3. Vo Chi Cong

4. Do Muoi

5. Vo Van Kiet

6. Le Duc Anh

7. Nguyen Duc Tam

8. Nguyen Co Thach

9. Dong Sy Nguyen

10. Tran Xuan Bach

11. Nguyen Thanh Binh

12. Doan Khue

13. Mai Chi Tho

And the comrade alternate member of the Political Bureau is Dao Duy Tung [Dqaof Duy Tungf]. [applause]

The Central Committee has elected the following 13 comrades to the Central Committee Secretariat:

1. Nguyen Van Linh

2. Nguyen Duc Tam

3. Tran Xuan Bach

4. Dao Duy Tung

5. Tran Kien

6. Le Phuoc Tho

7. Nguyen Quyet

8. Dam Quang Trung

9. Vu Oanh

10. Nguyen Khanh

11. Tran Quyet

12. Tran Quoc Huong

13. Pham The Duyet

Those are the 13 comrade members of the Central Committee Secretariat. [applause]

The Central Committee has also elected its Control Commission, which is composed of the following seven comrades:

1. Tran Kien, chairman

2. Tran Huu Dac, vice chairman

3. Vu Thi Hong, vice chairwoman

4. Trinh Van Lau, vice chairman

5. Do Thanh Tuyen, member

6. Vi Xuan Thanh, member

7. Vo Van Hien, member

Those are the seven comrade members of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee. [applause]

## Truong Chinh Closing Speech

BK181110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0830 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Speech by Truong Chinh delivered at closing session of the Sixth CPV Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] Presidium of the Congress, comrade delegates, distinguished guests:

I have on several occasions in the past requested that the party Central Committee assign me less heavy tasks for reasons of advanced age and bad health. Our party possesses a large number of cadres, many of whom have talents and ethical qualities and have assumed party and state responsibilities. Moreover, our party Central Committee works on the principle of democratic centralism. Our party's intelligence and creative abilities are those of the collective.

At this congress, I have also requested that I not stand for election to the next Central Committee. Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Le Duc Tho have also made similar requests. The congress has approved our requests and entrusted us with the important responsibilities of advisers to the new Central Committee.

We are deeply moved by the warm sentiments and the trust which the congress has displayed toward us. On behalf of the entire party, we thank the congress for entrusting us with new important responsibilities. [applause] We promise the comrades to make every effort to fulfill our newly entrusted tasks and, together with the entire party, to preserve solidarity and unity within the party as we preserve our eyesight as taught us by the beloved and venerated President Ho Chi Minh, in order to achieve successes in the implementation of the important resolution which the sixth national congress of party delegates has passed. [applause]

I am convinced that the results of the congress will bring new strength to the entire party, people, and Armed Forces in struggling to overcome immediate difficulties and ordeals and to carry out satisfactorily the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland of Vietnam and fulfilling their noble international duty. I wish the comrades delegates the best of health and new successes. I thank our international friends and comrades for coming to attend our congress. [applause]

# Nguyen Van Linh Closing Speech

BK180926 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0833 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Closing speech by Nguyen Van Linh, newly elected general secretary of the CPV Central Committee closing session of the Sixth CPV Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades of the Presidium, distinguished guests, and dear comrade delegates:

With a high sense of responsibility to the party and people, after several days of positive and intensive work, today the sixth congress of our party has completed its work in a fine manner. [applause] The congress has complete unanimity with the viewpoints and policies set forth in the political report of the Central Committee and other documents presented by the Central Committee at the congress. It has unanimously approved the most important resolution on major policies aimed at changing the situation, and steadily advancing the country through difficulties and ordeals. [applause]

Delegates from all over the country and from all domains of party and state activities, have brought wisdom and earnest aspirations to the congress for our party to initiate vigorous renovation in leadership. Complete agreement with the correct decisions at the congress permits us to assert elatedly that the congress has responded to the expectations of all our party members and people. [applause]

The congress has elected the sixth party Central Committee, reflecting the continuity and successiveness in achieving the determination to renovate party leadership in line with the current revolutionary realities in our country. [applause] The congress delegates are deeply moved by the decision of the three elder leaders -- Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Vang Dong, and Le Duc Tho -- not to stand for election to the party Central Committee this time and to assume willingly the duties of advisers to the party Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The three comrades have set a noble example of devotion to the revolution and communist purity. All party members and people are extremely grateful to the three comrades for their great merits and, from the bottom of our hearts, we sincerely wish the comrades continued good health to make contributions continually to the revolutionary cause of the party and people. [applause]

Fully aware of the heavy responsibility entrusted by the congress, on behalf of the comrades recently elected to the party Central Committee, we pledge to unite our hearts and pledge with all party members and people to do our utmost to implement successfully the congress resolutions. [applause]

Dear comrades, the voices filled with warm sentiments of brothers and friends in the world have reverberated far and wide throughout our country. The international delegates have brought to our Communists and people the faithful friendship, trust, and strong support of the great Soviet Union, bastion of peace and the world revolution; of the two close fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Cambodia; of other fraternal countries of the socialist community; of the international communist and workers movement; and of many close friends in the world. And from this congress, we once again express the profound gratitude and warm feelings of our party's militant solidarity toward the fraternal parties and countries and toward our close friends throughout the five continents. [prolonged applause]

Our congress sincerely thanks the international delegates for joining us and making their valuable contributions to its success. We sincerely thank fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations in many countries for having sent to the congress messages and letters of greetings filled with the sentiments of proletarian internatinalism. [applause]

We heartily praise the compatriots and combatants throughout the country and our overseas compatriots for having looked forward to the congress and scored many achievements in all fields to greet the congress. [applause] We command cadres, workers, state employees, and combatants who have worked devotedly day and night to ensure the congress' fine success. [applause]

Dear comrades, the sixth party congress marks an important change in the process of inheriting and renovating the party's political, ideological, and organizational leadership. The success of the congress provides a new strength and a very important basis for further enhancing solidarity and unity throughout our party and people. Nevertheless, the road lying before us is still fraught with difficulties and trials which can only be surmounted through great effort and very high endeavors by all our party and people.

With the spirit of unity and renovation of the congress, we are resolved to devote all our spirit and energy to successfully realizing the targets set forth by the congress, namely, stabilizing all aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continuing to create the premises for socialist industrialization of the country. [applause]

Looking toward the year 1990 when the 60th founding anniversary of the CPV, the 45th SRV National Day and the 100th birthday of great President Ho Chi Minh will be celebrated, we are determined to successfully carry out respected and beloved Uncle Ho's testament: So long as mountains, rivers and people remain, after defeating the U.S. aggressors, we will build our country 10 times more beautiful. [applause] No obstructive force can check our advance. [applause]

With this strong conviction, I would like to announce the closing of our sixth national congress of delegates. [prolonged applause]

## CPV CONGRESS POLITICAL REPORT, PART I CONTINUED

BK171359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1230 GMT 16 Dec 86

["Continuation of Part I" of Political Report of the CPV Central Committee at the Sixth CPV Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Our party has repeatedly pointed out that the main task of the initial stage is to build the political, economic, and social premises necessary for the development of large-scale socialist industrialization. We have recorded a number of considerable achievements in building these premises. But, regrettably, what has been done has not been well-coordinated, resulting in many shortcomings and causing disturbances.

Therefore, in the remaining years of the initial stage, effective measures must be taken to quickly stabilize the socioeconomic situation, bring all activities into the orbit of normal development, carry out managerial and organizational reforms, and establish production structures and a new mechanism of socioeconomic management.

The sixth congress determines that the overriding tasks and the general objectives of the remaining years of the initial stage are to stabilize all aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continue to build the premises necessary to accelerate the process of socialist industrialization in the following stage. Stabilization of the socioeconomic situation includes stabilization of production, distribution and circulation, as well as the material and cultural life; enhancement of the efficiency of managerial organizations; restoration of order and discipline; and realization of social equity. Stabilization and development are closely linked in the process of advancement. Stabilization is aimed at development; there is stabilization only when there is development.

Proceeding from the above-said overriding tasks and general objectives, the congress is to determine the following concrete objectives for economic and social development for the remaining years of the initial stage:

1. In order to produce enough for consumption and accumulation, we must direct all efforts at meeting the urgent and essential requirements of society, gradually stabilize and improve one step further the people's material and cultural life. In concrete terms, we must ensure that the people have adequate food at a higher nutritional level than at present, and adequate clothing. We must better satisfy their needs for health protection and treatment of diseases, traveling, education, and cultural enjoyment, increase essential household necessities, and overcome, one step more, the difficulties in housing, especially in urban and highly concentrated industrial areas. These are the requirements of the fundamental economic law of socialism in the present conditions.

Stabilizing the people's daily life must be in line with the requirement for accumulation from inside the national economy to make it strong enough to absorb foreign loans and aid and use these for extended reproduction.

2. In initially creating a rational economic structure for the development of production, and in order to have adequate livelihood and accumulation, it is necesary to develop production and reduce the birth rate. To develop production, it is necessary to build a rational economic structure, first of all, the structure of all economic branches in conformity with the law of development of the material production branches and with the country's capabilities, the division of labor, and international cooperation. This economic structure guarantees a well-balanced economic development with a stable growth rate. Through the rearrangement of production and together with further construction of a number of essential material and technical bases, we must create by all means a rational economic structure, gear up the acceleration of agricultural production -- especially the production of grain and foodstuffs -- and promote the production of consumer and export goods.

3. In building and perfecting one step further the new relations of production in conformity with the character and level of development of the production forces, we must consolidate the socialist economic sectors, including the state-run and collective sectors in a comprehensive manner, including the systems of ownership, management, and distribution, thereby helping these economic sectors play a dominant role in the national economy and showing their superiority in labor productivity, product quality, workers' incomes, and accumulation for industrialization. With the appropriate measures, we shall make use of all the capacities of the other economic sectors in close association with and under the guidance of the socialist economic sectors.

We shall continue to carry out socialist transformation on the principle of ensuring production development, raising economic efficiency, and increasing the working people's incomes. We must establish a new system of economic management in a uniform and integrated way, with planning as the central link, while practicing socialist accounting and business systems management in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. We must bring into full play the effectiveness of the new economic management mechanism so as to satisfactorily exploit the capacity of the production establishments, and consolidate order and discipline in economic management.

4. In creating good changes in society, we must substantially solve the unemployment problem of the working people and ensure the basic principle of distribution according to labor. Social equity should be realized in conformity with the concrete conditions of our country. All sources of illegal income must be eliminated. In the building of a new culture, we must pay special attention to building sound social relations and a healthy life, overcoming negative phenomena, and preserving and promoting the spirit of democracy, humanity, heroism, and other cultural values of the national and revolutionary traditions. We must expand socialist democracy, raise the people's sense of respecting the law, consolidate social discipline, ensure security and public order, and observe the principle: "Let everyone live and work in accordance with the law."

5. Ensuring the requirements for the strengthening of national defense and security: An ever more stable and strengthened national defense and security will ensure favorable conditions for the cause of economic building. On the basis of economic development, we must meet, in an ever more adequate and stable manner, the following requirements: the material and cultural needs of the Armed Forces, strengthening the disposition for defending the fatherland both in national defense and security, strengthening the material and technical bases, gradually arming all the Armed Forces, and supplying sufficient materials and finances for defense-oriented production.

These objectives will be concretized and quantified into specific targets of the economic and social plans. The milestone marking the end of the initial stage is the achievement of these five main objectives. The length of the initial stage chiefly depends significantly on how we shall apply the lessons drawn from the practice during the past decade in order to accelerate the tempo of economic and social development in the years ahead.

## CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN GREETS CPV CONGRESS

BK160729 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0556 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 15 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has sent fraternal greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The message reads:

"Under the clearsighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the heroic Vietnamese people went through difficulties and obtained great victories over French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, thus building their country into an independent, free and socialist state. These great victories have shown that when the world revolutionary forces march forward, a nation, though small in area and population but uniting millions as one with strong determination and the correct leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, upholding [word indistinct] and socialism, and enjoying support and assistance from revolutionary and progressive forces over the world can defeat an imperialist power even strong as the U.S.

"The Vietnamese people and their spirit of industriousness and creative labour and enhancing their close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially Kampuchea and Laos, have recorded great achievements in their socialist construction, thus building material and technical basis of socialism.

"As the first socialist state in Southeast Asia, Vietnam has become a nucleus force in the revolutionary struggle outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and greatly contributed to the world people's [as received] for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

"We warmly welcome acclaim and highly value the comprehensive achievements made by the fraternal Vietnamese people, have shared the same trench in the struggle against the common enemies. We consider the Vietnamese people's revolutionary gains our own, and wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Vietnamese people greater successes in their national defence and socialist construction.

"We are strongly convinced that the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will pave the way for the Vietnamese people to steadily advance to prosperity.

"We profoundly thank the fraternal party and people for their unreserved support and precious assistance full of the spirit of proletarian internationalism given the Kampuchean party and people in the latter's national defense and socialist construction.

"We engrave deep in our heart the noble merits of all the Vietnamese mothers and wives who have sent their sons and husbands to save the Kampuchean people from the extinction and help them build socialism. We would like to reaffirm our loyalty to the solidarity with the Vietnamese party and a vital demand of the Kampuchean people and a law for the development of the Kampuchean revolution.

"We are determined to preserve for ever this blooming solidarity and to learn from the courageous struggle Vietnamese people's resolute and bravery by upholding the spirit of self-reliance and collective mastership, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles so as to defend our independent, free and socialist in conformity with the ideal President Ho Chi Minh -- artisan of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. [sentence as received]

"May the special friendship and militant solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples, further consolidate and develop.

"We wish the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam success."

### Addresses Congress

BK170939 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0516 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 16 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, head of the Kampuchean high-level delegation, delivered a speech yesterday afternoon at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam opened in Hanoi yesterday.

Following is the full text:

"With a great pleasure and pride, our delegation has an honour to participate in the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, the entire Communists and the entire people of Kampuchea, we would like to express our revolutionary greetings to the party, the Communists and the fraternal people of Vietnam.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam is an important event of historic significance, demonstrating the steadfastness and might of socialist forces and the growth of the socialist construction in the three Indochinese countries. It is also an event of great significance of our times.

Dear comrades,

Through hard trials it has undergone during the long struggle against colonialism, imperialism and expansionism, the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and led by the [late] President Ho Chi Minh, made all its efforts to fight against enemies, winning national independence, socialism and peace for the three Indochinese countries. These victorious struggles have actively contributed to the cause of peace and socialism the world over.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution, together with the victory of the Kampuchean and Lao revolution, has opened a new era for the Indochinese peninsula: The three countries have gained their independence and march toward socialism, they have become a solid outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Eleven years have elapsed since the 1975 historic victory; the Vietnamese revolution has strongly developed and recorded many great achievements in all spheres. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people are able to bring into full play the spirit of their traditional patriotism and revolutionary heroism, build the militant alliance with Kampuchea and Laos and closely unite with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They have overcome many great difficulties to well defend their revolutionary gains.

During the first years of socialist construction, Vietnam had only a backward agriculture ravaged partly by wars, natural calamities and by the enemy. However, the Vietnamese people have gradually surmounted all obstacles and successfully fulfilled the 1981-1985 state plan. At the same time, Vietnam took appropriate measures to step up production, thus creating favourable condition for the success of the 1986-90 five-year plan.

The Vietnamese people have obtained remarkable progress in the domains of culture, education, public health, technology and science. In the field of national security and defence, the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people have bravely fought against the enemy, defeating all wars of aggression and destruction and firmly defending their national frontier and stabilizing their living conditions.

With its correct foreign policy and its efffords for peace and other noble objectives of the time, that is, to uphold the two banners: national independence and socialism, the international prestige of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been constantly raised.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution has contributed to strengthening the revolutionary forces of the three Indochinese countries as well as of the socialist community and exerted great impact on the revolution in the world.

We warmly acclaim your great victories and consider these our own.

The People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people take great pride in their valiant courageous comrades-in-arms and loyal brothers, the heroic party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, who have always given the Kampuchean people wholehearted support and effective assistance full of the noble sentiment of the working class.

Dear comrades,

We have closely followed and highly valued the Political Report of the C.P.V. Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh.

It is an important document which contains precious experience drawn from the development of the Vietnamese revolution since the fourth congress. It has been resulted from the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of the revolution in each country so as to well carry out all tasks for the interests of its people. For the Kampuchean revolution, it is a very invaluable model in building for new regime.

The Political Report, presented at the sixth party congress and made with the spirit and intelligence of the entire party and people, has demonstrated the rapid growth and new development. Within the Communist Party of Vietnam in the field of moral and organization so as to effectively develop the national economy and social progress. [sentence as received]

The Communist Party of Vietnam which is always conscious of Marxism-Leninism and guided by the spirit of collective leadership, has unceasingly brought into full play the intelligence and capacity of the collective leadership which has been strengthened by the national unity and the solidarity with the force of our times, first of all the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We are firmly convinced that under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will successfully carry out the resolutions of the C.P.V.'s Sixth Congress, in which two strategic tasks are well defined: to defend and build socialism in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. To the Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces the victories of the Vietnamese revolution will remain for ever a vigorous encouragement, inspiring them to enhance their combative spirit and determination to defeat all perfidious moves of colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and the genocidal clique, to defend Kampuchea's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Kampuchean people and their vanguard party highly appreciated the timely and effective support and assistance, moral and material even in blood, of the fraternal Vietnamese people to their cause of national liberation, which has saved them from the genocidal Pol Pot regime and brought about the rapid rebirth of our people.

The Kampuchean party and people highly value the militant solidarity and the lofty sacrifices of the Vietnamese Army volunteers and experts over the past eight years. The valuable assistance from Vietnam has been a positive contribution to the national construction and defence of Kampuchea and to the gradual improvement of our people's living conditions.

We will never forget these merits and would like to express our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese mothers and wives for their noble contributions to the Kampuchean revolution.

On this occasion, we would like, on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the entire people of Kampuchea, to express our fraternal sentiments and most profound gratitude to the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people.

At present, the situation in the region and the world is very complicated due to he bellicose imperialist forces which have not given up their counter-revolution and subversive activities against nations in the world.

We are fully aware that the militant solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and among the three Indochinese countries are a vital issue to the destiny of all the three countries.

Our task, more than ever, is to constantly tight up these forces so as to build a force which no enemy can destroy. We once again reaffirm that the Kampuchean people's stance is one of goodwill. The Kampuchean people, together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, wish for relations of good neighbourliness with the other countries in the region and will do their utmost to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

We fully agree and support all the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union aimed at warding off the danger of a nuclear war and building a comprehensive security system in the Asia-Pacific region and a comprehensive security system throughout the world.

We wish to warmly thank all comrades, the communist parties, the workers and revolutionary movements for their support and assistance to the just revolutionary causes of Kampuchea.

May the militant solidarity, close friendship and multiform cooperation between the two parties and two people of Kampuchea and Vietnam constantly develop and last forever.

May the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam be crowned with brilliant success.

Long live peace and socialism".

### Meets Ligachev

BK171214 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK) -- Our correspondent reports that a meeting took place in Hanoi yesterday between the KPRP delegation led by General Secretary Heng Samrin, who is attending the CPV's Sixth Congress, and the CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The two sides reaffirmed their unshakable will to develop and deepen the cooperation between the CPSU and the KPRP in the interest of the two people and as a contribution to ensure a durable peace in Asia and the world.

General Secretary Heng Samrin reiterated his total support for the resolutions of the CPSU's 27th Congress and completely agreed with the large-scale peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at stopping the arms race, at disarmament, and at preventing a nuclear war. He also agreed with the proposal relating to peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

For his part, Yegor Ligachev expressed his solidarity with the PRK which is making efforts for the new society and tirelessly working with Vietnam and Laos on the basis of its foreign policy to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness.

## LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEAKS AT CPV CONGRESS

BK170945 Vietiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and head of LPRP delegation, delivered at Sixth CPV Congress in Hanoi on 15 December -- recorded]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium; beloved delegations of fraternal parties; beloved delegates to the congress; comrades and friends:

The LPRP delegation would like to express warm salutations and close comradely and fraternal sentiments to the Sixth Congress of the noble and elegant CPV, the party of great President Ho Chi Minh, on this occasion. [applause] On this solemn occasion, I would like to express my sympathy for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, a great friend of the Lao people, and other Vietnamese party and state leaders, who contributed to the cause of solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between the two countries, who passed away and left us behind between the two periods of the Fifth and the Sixth Congresses of the CPV.

Beloved comrades, our party has followed with keen interest the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress with an affectionate spirit and deep confidence in the close ties between our two parties which had the same beginning in the Indochinese Communist Party which was founded, trained, and tempered by Comrade President Ho Chi Minh. We are extremely proud of all successes recorded by the Vietnamese comrades in preparing for the congress. At this significant point in time, the CPV will determine various important issues of the nation in the new stage. The Political Report of the CPV Central Committee, as presented to this congress by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, has profoundly and comprehensively reviewed the process of the Vietnamese revolution in the previous years and has correctly put forth the guidelines and tasks for the subsequent years. This has clearly shown the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and lessons of various fraternal countries to the practical, vital conditions of Vietnam. We particularly hail the heroic attitude of daring to face facts, making the correct assessment and the clear mentioning of the facts, and the Leninist spirit of self-criticism of you comrades. All of this has clearly proved the fact that the CPV is a strong Marxist-Leninist party which has maintained the glorious revolutionary tradition and which has been absolutely confident in the strength of the masses. They have clearly and straightforwardly pointed out their mistakes and shortcomings before the masses while having been determined to settle those mistakes and shortcomings in order to lead the revolution to march forward.

The various lessons that you comrades have drawn from the rich practices of the country have been valuable not only to the Vietnamese revolution, but also to the revolutionary cause of our Lao people. They also have great international significance. We hold that the tendencies toward renovation in many fields as stipulated in the Political Report, such as the renovation of the way of thinking, first of all, in economic thinking, in organizational work, in cadre work, and in the methods of leadership and work style, has opened up great prospects for an effective exploitation of all the country's potentials and for promoting even more vigorously the creativity of the fraternal Vietnamese people. The said renovation will contribute to the strengthening of the special unity within the party, consolidating the people's confidence in the party's leadership, and raising the party's prestige to an ever higher level in the international arena.

We are convinced that through the said renovation, the Vietnamese people will certainly be sufficiently capable of overcoming various immediate difficulties, creating a new turning point in the socioeconomic field for the country, and improving their material and spiritual life. [applause]

The LPRP would like to take this occasion to salute and hail the significant achievements scored by the Vietnamese people in the past more than 10 years of their struggle full of sacrifice, difficulties, and complexities to build socialism, defend the country, and fulfill their lofty international obligations. [applause] Those achievements and victories have created new factors for the Vietnamese revolution to continuously march forward and to significantly contribute to the enhancement of the strength of the three Indochinese countries and of the socialist community in the world.

Beloved comrades, exactly a month ago, our Fourth LPRP Congress concluded in glorious success. [applause] The congress confirmed the great achievements in many fields that we have scored in the past 10 years of national defense and building. It straightforwardly pointed out various shortcomings in the party's leadership on the basis of the correct detailing of the true situation in the economic and social field of the country in the present. The congress also adopted guidelines and basic tasks for the whole transition period and for the period from now to the year 2000. The congress also unanimously approved the second 5-year plan for 1986-1990.

To ensure the successful implementation of the said guidelines and tasks, our party has specially stressed the determination to basically, profoundly, and comprehensively renovate the economic management mechanism, do away with the centralized bureaucratic administration based on state-financing system, and switch to the implementation of the absolute socialist business accountability mechanism. Our congress on this occasion marks the new step of significant renovation in the party's leadership in the political, ideological, and organizational fields. One of the most significant points in the said new renovation is the renovation in the contingent of leading cadres of the party. This has been reflected through the selection of leading cadres who maintain unique solidarity and industriousness and who grew up in the revolutionary movements of the masses to ensure the continual and achieving characteristics of the party's firm leadership. The success of the congress is creating new confidence, a new life-style, and a new determination of the entire party and entire people to strive to march forward to overcome various difficulties and obstacles and to successfully translate into reality the resolutions of the congress.

Our party and people always bear in mind that each victory of the Lao revolution cannot be separated from great international support and assistance. On this glorious occasion, we would like to express our sincere and deep gratitude to the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as friendly countries in the world for their precious support and assistance. [applause] Our party will continue to pursue a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and socialism. We will persist in strengthening and consolidating the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries while strengthening our friendly relations and cooperation with India and other countries in the Nonaligned Movement in order to positively contribute to the common struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We once again would like to express complete support for the domestic and foreign policies set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully support the very significant peace initiatives and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the holocaust of a nuclear war for peace and security of various nations. [applause]

We especially would like to hail the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union as stated by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech on turning the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation. We fully support the Delhi Declaration issued by the Soviet Union and India on building a world free from nuclear weapons and violence. We fully support the PRK's correct stand on defending the gains of its revolution and of the national independence and sovereignty and on advancing the country toward socialism. We express full support for the fraternal Cuban and the Nicaraguan peoples who are resolutely struggling against the Reagan administration's arrogant and open threats and acts of intervention and vigorously support the just struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and apartheid.

To show its good intentions toward peace, the LPDR has held and will continue to hold meetings and negotiations with the Kingdom of Thailand to resolve various problems in the relations between the two countries to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The LPDR is preparing to hold meetings and talks with the PRC, aimed at normalizing bilateral relations on the basis of respecting each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, equality, and peaceful coexistence. All these are in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and with the interest of peace in this region and the world.

Beloved comrades, through the past decades of militant alliance in the same trenches in the resistance against the common enemies, our two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have together built and promoted the relations of great friendship and special solidarity. Upholding the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, tens of thousands of beloved and good sons and nephews of the Vietnamese people have volunteered to directly work in assistance to the Lao revolution. Those comrades have shared weal and woe with the Lao people and sacrificed everything, even their lives, for the independence and freedom of the Lao nation and for the plentiful and prosperous life of the Lao people of various tribes. They have considered the building, development, and strengthening of the inner factors of the Lao revolution as their highest target in the relations and mutual assistance between the two countries. We are elated and very proud to note that the firm stalwart, consistent, pure, and sincere relations and mutual assistance between the Vietnamese and the Lao revolutions serve as a rare model in international relations. [applause]

Over recent years, loyal to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to the principles of the summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries, the Vietnamese comrades have continued to work shoulder to shoulder with the Lao people and provide assistance in all fields to our country. They have helped us securely defend the revolutionary fruits while helping us fulfill construction work in the economic, cultural, and other sectors. Your assistance, comrades, is a very significant factor guaranteeing all victories of the Lao revolution.

From this elegant rostrum, on behalf of the party, state, and Lao people of various tribes, I once again would like to express profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam for the great, sincere, and effective assistance to our revolutionary cause. [applause] I also would like to take this occasion to extend warm greetings and close sentiments to those families of the Vietnamese whose husbands or relatives have been fulfilling their lofty international obligations in our beloved land. [applause]

Comrades, the special militant solidarity, the great friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which have been built, promoted, and nourished by President Ho Chi Minh and by our three parties with persistent efforts, have become a precious heritage, a fine tradition, and the law for the existence and development of our three countries. They have constituted a great and enormous strength that cannot be crushed by any enemy. We are elated to see that under the situation in which their country is still facing many difficulties, the Vietnamese comrades have continued to resolutely fulfill their noble international obligations toward the Lao and Cambodian revolutions to be worthy of maintaining the key role in the strategic alliance among our three countries. [applause]

We always accept that the safeguarding and the development of the cause of solidarity among our three countries is the political responsibility, the sentiment, and the common revolutionary principle of the parties and peoples of our three countries.

We pledge to do our utmost to safeguard and strengthen the relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia to positively contribute to further enriching, in depth and with high quality and efficiency, the cooperation and mutual assistance among the three countries to enable all our three countries to promote and expand their strength and contribute valuably to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

On the basis of this spirit, I completely agree with the guidelines on the strengthening of the relations and cooperation among our three countries as presented in the Political Report to this congress, for example the guideline on regarding the practical efficiency of the relations and cooperation as the significant factor guaranteeing the fruitful rights of the three countries to advance together. In the profound spirit of close comradely and fraternal sentiments, we wish the Sixth CPV Congress glorious success. [applause] We are firmly convinced that under the beacon of the resolutions of this congress, the fraternal Vietnamese people will certainly be able to overcome all obstacles, difficulties, and various trials to score new, ever greater achievements in building socialism and defending their beloved socialist country. [applause]

Long live the noble and elegant CPV! [applause]

Long live the Laos-Vietnam and the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia special solidarity and all-round cooperation! [applause]

Long live the firm solidarity and all-round cooperation among socialist countries with the Soviet Union as core! [applause]

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

Great President Ho Chi Minh exists in our revolutionary cause forever! [applause] Thank you.

## SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

BK161801 Hanoi VNA in English 1707 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 16 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Y. Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Soviet party delegation to the current 6th CPV Congress, this evening called on the executive committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the association, and members of its executive committee.

Speaking on the occasion Nguyen Vinh acquainted the guests with the growth and activities of the association and its chapters throughout the country, thus actively helping consolidate and strengthen the close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He sincerely thanked the people of the Soviet party, state, and people for their great support and effective assistance, and reiterated that the Vietnamese people will unite forever with the fraternal Soviet people and actively support the Soviet Union's policy of peace.

In reply, Y. Ligachev expressed his confidence that the Sixth CPV Congress will work out major objectives for the Vietnamese people to go ahead with their socialist construction. He praised the fraternal friendship and ever closer cooperation in all fields between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

He highly appreciated the association's activities, and spoke of activities of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society in the Soviet Union in solidarity and support for Vietnam. He brought out the necessity to promote this friendship and cooperation for the revolutionary cause of the two countries.

Y. Ligachev, empowered by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, posthumously conferred the Order of Patriotic War, First Class, on five Vietnamese combatants who had fallen in battle to defend Moscow in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Nazi fascism. The distinctions were handed over to Deputy Defence Minister Colonel General Tran Van Quang.

The Soviet head delegate also presented gifts to the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

### Holds Press Conference

BK171558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 17 December, the CPSU delegation led by Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, now in our country to attend the Sixth CPV Congress, held a press conference at the congress press center. Present at the press conference was the Soviet Ambassador to our country, Kachin. Attending the press conference were many representatives of domestic and foreign press, news agency, radio, and television organs.

At the press conference, Comrade Ligachev introduced to newsmen the ever better development of the relations of all-round cooperation between the two parties and states and the two peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The comrade delegation head stressed that the Soviet Union's cooperation with and assistance for Vietnam are in the interests of peace and social progress, vividly reflecting the correct foreign policy of the Soviet party and state.

On this occasion, Comrade Ligachev once again affirmed the Soviet Union's principled peaceful foreign line full of goodwill, which is reflected in the important statements made recently by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev -- that of resolutely demanding that U.S. imperialism stop the arms race, make a positive contribution to the defense of peace and security in the world, and bring mankind out of the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Asked about the Soviet Union's role in the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China, Comrade Ligachev said: Recently, the Soviet Union and China have proceeded to develop relations in the economic, trade, and some other fields in the interests of each country. The Soviet Union also wishes that normal relations between Vietnam and China will be promoted in the future.

The comrade stressed that the Soviet Union, while normalizing relations with China, will never harm a third country, the SRV particularly. However, if Vietnam and China want to restore normal relations, they should talk directly with each other instead of holding discussions with any other country.

Assessing the important significance of the Sixth CPV Congress, Comrade Ligachev pointed out: This congress of the CPV is an event of special importance in the political life of the Vietnamese people. The congress has not only reviewed past policies and activities and set forth the lines for socioeconomic development in the years to come in the spirit of renovating thinking, speaking out frankly and truthfully, striving to overcome weaknesses and develop strong points, and resolutely pushing the country constantly forward; but it is also of great significance to the international communist and workers' movement. He stressed:

The presence of 35 delegations of international guests at the congress and the high evaluation given by delegations of fraternal parties to the CPV constitute a vivid manifestation of the unity and solidarity between communist and workers' parties.

Comrade Ligachev and Comrade Medvedev, a member of the delegation, also answered many other questions by newsmen.

## NICARAGUAN DELEGATION HEAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW172109 Hanoi VNA in English 1951 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 17 -- Revolutionary commander Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), and head of a F.S.L.N. delegation to the on-going 6th C.P.V. Congress, held a press conference here today.

He highlighted the staunch and courageous struggle carried out by the Nicaraguan people against the U.S.-led reactionaries, and for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Despite difficulties and hardships", he stressed, "this struggle will win total victory".

He took the opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude of the F.S.L.N. and the Nicaraguan people to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for their vigorous support and valuable assistance.

## POLAND'S CZYREK MEETS CPV SECRETARY VO CHI CONG

LD180012 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec. 17: PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] delegation to the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met today with member of Political Bureau CPV CC Secretary Vo Chi Cong.

During the meeting which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vo Chi Cong informed the PUWP delegation on socio-economic situation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On his part, Jozef Czyrek called attention to particularly close ties between Communist parties and nations of Poland and Vietnam, stressing that although proportions of both countries' development are different, Poland and Vietnam realize the same goals and both are at an early stage of the road to socialism. Similarity of these transitional stages favours the cooperation between both countries.

On the same day Jozef Czyrek and other members of the PUWP delegation also visited the rolling stock repair works in Gia Lam, which are constructed with Polish participation.

## PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW181247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission and delegate to the Sixth CPV Congress, held a press conference this afternoon at the Press Center on a number of important economic issues. It was attended by many Vietnamese and foreign news agency, press, radio, and television correspondents currently monitoring and covering the congress proceedings.

Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan said that Vietnam's economy, inherently poor and backward, has gone through years of devastation since 1975. During the first period from 1976 to 1980, due to external and internal as well as objective and subjective causes, Vietnam's economy was almost stalemated and the pace of economic development was slower than that of population growth. During the second period from 1981 to 1985, due to many changes in economic management and to intensified assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we put an end to the deteriorating state of production while increasing national income twice as fast as population growth. Also during this period, in order to overcome economic irrationalities, we effected an economic reform mainly by eliminating centralism, bureaucracy, and subsidization and by shifting firmly to the socialist system of accounting and trade. However, in our work we committed mistakes regarding formulation of economic projects and as a result we experienced complicated price and monetary fluctuations.

The current sixth party congress will analyze the actual economic situation and make profound observations on the economic structure in order to achieve socialist transformation and renovate the management system. On this basis, we will effect a strong change in our economic policy in the direction of rearranging the economic and investment structures and supplementing the content of socialist transformation in the direction of simultaneously developing the leading role of the state-run economy and making positive use of private and individual economic components. We will continue to renovate our economic system to ensure the central government's centralized management right regarding the key economic issues while fully developing autonomy in production of grass-roots economic units. We will work out and implement three major economic programs for production of grain and consumer and export goods. These programs constitute the core of the 1986-90 5-Year State Plan.

Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan answered many of the correspondents' questions.

## MINISTER MOKHTAR ON ASEAN, U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEAL

BK121238 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that each ASEAN member country has its own stand on implementing its respective foreign policy. Answering questions from newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon on the possible involvement of Brunei Darussalam in the U.S. arms sale to Iran, he said that he had not yet received any confirmation, adding that this would not affect ASEAN because each member country has its own policy. Minister Mokhtar said further that ASEAN only has a common policy on efforts to settle the Cambodian issue [words indistinct] the future of a free, neutral, and peaceful Southeast Asia.

On the Afghanistan issue, the minister said ASEAN has no common stand but supports efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to this issue on the basis of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

The minister said the shock affecting the administration of U.S. President Reagan as a result of the arms sale to Iran has affected the world. He expressed the hope that this issue would be settled.

## FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

BK151425 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- The ratio of Indonesia's foreign debt servicing to gross export earnings in the current fiscal 1986-87, which will end next March, is approaching 40 percent, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro said in Jakarta Tuesday.

"The sharp decline in export earnings and the high appreciation of the Japanese yen and European currencies against the U.S. dollar have rapidly pushed up the debt service ratio [DSR] this fiscal year," Radius told the House of Representatives' Budgetary Commission.

The DSR has surpassed the 30 percent level and is now moving upward steadily toward 40 percent, he said.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund consider 20 percent DSR the maximum indebtedness to maintain a comfortable balance of payments position.

"The appreciation of the Japanese and European currencies against the American dollar alone has caused an additional burden of around U.S. $3.5 billion to $3.8 billion to Indonesia's foreign debts," he told newsmen after the three-hour hearing with the commission.

He said the sharp decline of Indonesia's oil prices (from $28.53 a barrel early this year) to around $12.31 now has also increased the DSR.

The country's earnings from oil and gas exports last year (when the crude oil prices were $28.53 a barrel) amounted to $12.71 billion or 68.4 percent of its total export earnings of $18.58 billion, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

The 15-percent decline of the total export earnings from $21.88 billion in 1984 was caused by the 20.6-percent decrease of the oil and gas exports from $16.02 billion.

Radius did not project a figure for Indonesia's debt servicing in the current fiscal year but Governor of Bank Indonesia Arifin Siregar said recently that the country's debt service burden (including principal payments) is estimated at $4.2 billion.

Radius said Indonesia's cumulative foreign debts are now outstanding at about $29.3 billion.

He also did not specify the breakdown of the external debts into soft and commercial loans but, according [to] Siregar, 80.5 percent of Indonesia's official loans outstanding as of last June consisted of soft and semi concessional loans and 19.5 percent of commercial borrowings.

Minister Radius said the government, in spite of the severe economic problems this year, will try to comply with its debt payment obligations and will not look for their rescheduling in order to uphold the country's credibility.

He said foreign loan commitments for Indonesia as of December 1985 amounted to $41.8 billion.

The government, he said, paid debt services of Rp 1.79 trillion (consisting of Rp 930.98 billion in principal and Rp 858.48 billion in interest) during the first semester (April-September) of this fiscal year.

The debt service payments accounted for 23.93 percent of the government's domestic revenues of Rp 7.47 trillion during the semester, he said.

When asked by commission members, the minister said that the government so far has not determined the anticipated oil price on which the calculation of the state budget plan for the next fiscal [year] 1987/88 beginning next April will be based.

"It's difficult to estimate the average price of Indonesia's oil for the next fiscal year because it will be largely influenced by the world oil supply and demand, the inflation rates and the economic growth in the consumer countries," he told the House.

He said the ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are to start their meeting in Geneva Thursday to discuss new measures that the group may take in the first quarter of next year to achieve its objective of propping up oil prices to $18 a barrel.

Director General for Foreign Monetary Affairs Sugito Sastromijoyo, who is in charge of administering revenues from oil and gas exports, told THE JAKARTA POST that he personally would not expect Indonesia's oil price to reach an average of $15 a barrel in the next fiscal year.

Minister Radius said since the oil price is expected to remain low, Indonesia will probably face another difficult year in 1987/88.

## GUINGONA SAYS U.S. BASES NOT NEGOTIABLE

HK171531 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government will not agree to close U.S. military bases before 1991 during upcoming negotiations with communist rebels, Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona said yesterday.

Guingona, a member of the government peace panel, said the government will offer the rebels social and economic reform but must gear its proposals to terms of the still-unratified Constitution.

The draft Constitution bans foreign bases only after 1991, but includes a formula for allowing them to remain under a formal treaty.

Guingona said the two sides will meet Dec. 23 to present their agendas for the talks, which will take up "substantive issues" standing in the way of a final settlement.

The talks were provided for under the Nov. 27 ceasefire agreement that went into effect last Wednesday.

Rebels have said the U.S. air and naval bases must eventually be shut down if the country is to achieve true national independence. The lease on the bases expires at the end of 1991, and President Aquino has vowed to honor the bases' agreement until then.

In a news conference, Guingona noted that the draft Constitution requires that any future bases' treaty would be subject to approval by the voters in a plebiscite. The treaty also would require two-thirds approval of the Senate.

"We have to work within the framework of the Constitution," Guingona said. "All the solutions to the military bases are already there. We cannot go beyond what the Constitution has provided for."

In the upcoming talks, Guingona said the government would seek rebel agreement on formulas to revive the national economy and provide for greater development in the countryside, where many of the rebel fighters are recruited.

"For the government side, the program is, one, quick economic recovery, two, social amelioration programs, three, economic and social reforms within the Constitution of 1986 which hopefully will be ratified Feb. 2," Guingona said. "And then fourth, amnesty with honor."

He made no mention of fundamental changes. In the nation's political system. His references to the Constitution indicated the government was not prepared to go beyond the charter in meeting rebel demands for sweeping social, economic and political changes.

Guingona said that among other things, the government would offer the rebels a role in rural development projects, land reform and national industrialization.

"But it has to be in the context of our present circumstances," he said.

He noted that under the draft Constitution, paramilitary forces such as the Civilian Home Defense Force would be abolished. The rebels have accused the CHDF of committing human rights abuses against civilians.

The National Democratic Front [NDF] has said it will seek agreement with the Government on identifying social, political and economic problems that have contributed to injustices in Philippine society. Then the two sides must agree on remedies, the NDF says.

NDF officials have said they will not press for formal power-sharing with Mrs. Aquino. But a spokesman for the Communist Party of the Philippines told reporters last week that the rebels cannot rely on the "good faith" of the government alone.

The NDF has been negotiating with the government since August on behalf of the CPP and its armed wing, the New People's Army.

Last Monday, spokesman Antonio Zumel told an audience in Rizal that the draft Constitution was "not responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people." He said the front was still formulating its position on the Constitution.

## CONTINUED REPORTS ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

### Ileto on NDF Violations

HK171323 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] National Defense Minister Rafael Ileto has presented to National Cease-Fire Committee [NCC] Chairman Bishop Antonio Fortich charges of cease-fire violations committed by the National Democratic Front [NDF] during the cease-fire period. According to General Ileto, the ministry could not determine whether reports received from field areas under NDF influence could be considered as NDF violations. He also said that based on their tally, they have submitted to the NCC 11 to 12 violation charges.

At the same time, the Ministry of National Defense [MND] has also submitted to President Aquino a situational report from field areas of what are believed to be violations of the cease-fire agreement signed on 27 November. The violations include: the attack by about 100 communist terrorists on the patrol base of the Company-B, 47th Infantry Battalion, in Madalag, Maria Cristina, Aklan on 15 December; the ambush by about 30 communist terrorists of three CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] while on their way to Barangay Cauluan, Guinayangan, Quezon on 14 December resulting in the death of CHDF member Fernanito Bautista.

### Ocampo Submits Charges

HK171213 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] General Eugenio Ocampo has submitted his first cease-fire violation charge and said that the rebels were undermining the cease-fire agreement. General Ocampo asked for investigation into the entry of 80 rebels into a Bataan town, 50 miles north of Manila. This area is off limits to NPA rebels.

Meanwhile, the National Cease-Fire Committee, in charge of the movements on the two sides, has not taken action on this matter. The cease-fire guidelines will be signed today by negotiators from the government and the National Democratic Front.

### Possible Violations Discussed

HK171543 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff members Lito Managaser and Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, yesterday submitted to President Aquino and the National Ceasefire Committee [NCC] six incidents which, he said, "may be ceasefire violations."

Meantime, peace negotiator Antonio Zumel of the National Democratic Front (NDF) charged the military of "deliberately leaking" unfounded reports to the President and the NCC to place the New People's Army "in a bad light before the public."

Ramos quoted from military reports the six incidents which were all allegedly initiated by the NPA:

A raid on the house of a retired Colonel Guinto in Barangay Tangkalan, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental, on Dec. 11 where the rebels reportedly took three guns and ammunition.

The burning of a passenger jeepney also on Dec. 11 in Barangay Malamudan, Maco, Daval del Norte.

Revolutionary taxation in Barangay Tangkalan, Mamburao, on Dec. 13.

The shooting of Esperidion Sabal on Dec. 14 in Tabunok, Talisay, Cebu City, for alleged refusal to pay taxes to the rebels.

An ambush of three militiamen causing the death of Fernandito Bautista in Barangay Cabuluan, Guinayanagan, Quezon on Dec. 14.

The reported raid on a military patrol base in Madalog, Aklan, on Dec. 15.

Ramos' report made no mention of the killing of a banana plantation worker reportedly by an anti-communist group which attacked a Human Rights Day rally in Davao City. This incident is being investigated by the Presidential Committee on Human Rights.

For his part, Defense Minister Rafael M. Ileto told reporters that the military has recorded "11 or 12 minor violations" by communist rebels of the 60-day ceasefire agreement since it was forged Dec. 10 between the Government and the NDF.

He, however, did not identify the incidents, saying that these were being referred to the NCC in keeping with the provisions of the agreement.

Under the agreement, all alleged ceasefire violations shall be referred to either the NCC or the local ceasefire committees.

The list of six incidents, attached by Ramos to his letter to Mrs. Aquino, also noted that there had so far been no reported violations committed by the military or the police.

Ramos and Ileto has said the military would abide by the agreement but has also stressed that Government troops will continue their peace-keeping functions.

Ramos and Ileto have both strongly objected to the "flagrant display" of firearms by some 70 NPA guerrillas in two "population centers" in Samal, Bataan, last Thursday.

Fortich, however, after conducting initial investigation, was reported to have said that the Samal incident was not a violation of the agreement since Government and NDF representatives have yet to agree on what a "population center" is.

The agreement prohibits communist rebels from displaying their guns in population centers.

At a forum in the University of the Philippines Law Center, Zumel said the NDF may protest the military's heavy accusations of ceasefire violations allegedly made by the NPA.

Zumel complained that the military passes on raw reports from the field of alleged NPA violations of the ceasefire agreement to the Cabinet and the NCC without bothering to confirm them or provide evidence.

He said that the military has not filed any complaints. "In the meantime, the NPA is crucified by certain sectors of media" that treat whatever the military reports as "gospel truth," Zumel said.

Zumel chided media for using "repeated announcements from the propaganda mill of the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces, sometimes embellished by Malacanang press office without checking the facts."

"Heavy accusations should at least have a little proof before they are used as headlines," he said.

Zumel was referring to the prominence given by media about alleged NPA violations in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and more recently in Aklan.

In the Aklan incident, some 100 NPA allegedly engaged at least 14 soldiers in a military patrol base in a five-hour fire fight without incurring casualties on either side. The story, Zumel said, is "incredible."

For his part, Satur Ocampo, NDF chief negotiator, said that if there has been a violation, it is not because the NPA has "disobeyed orders."

Perhaps, he said, it was "due to the inability to fully comprehend the guidelines."

Ocampo ascribed media's "unrelenting pursuit of information, both substantial and trivial" to democratic space. "I suppose we'll have to live with the situation," he said.

But, he added, the negative reports in media notwithstanding, "we continue to maintain that both sides are generally upholding the terms of the agreement."

Ocampo said that the peace is holding. "Each side cannot take hold of concrete facts so we just have to say it is holding," he explained.

The reports received by the NCC so far, he said, "do not consist of very grave violations. No large-scale killings or destruction of property to the degree we'd consider grave."

Ocampo also urged the Government to adopt a provision in the international rules of war to check abuses by rebel forces.

He also said the counter-insurgency and psychological warfare training of Filipino soldiers by Americans should be stopped.

Ocampo told a group of UP [University of the Philippines] law students that the Government should subscribe to Protocol 2 of the Geneva Convention approved in 1978.

This provision in the Geneva Convention, which sets the international conduct of war, governs the behavior of both sides in a conflict within a country, Ocampo said.

He added that the Presidential Committee on Human Rights has urged the Government to adopt this provision as it would solve the problem of correcting injustices and abuses committed by the New People's Army (NPA).

The problem for the Government, Ocampo said, is that if it adopts this provision, it would grant the rebel forces a status close to belligerency.

Granting the communists belligerency status would be tantamount to admitting that the rebels control territories and enjoy some form of international recognition.

The Moro National Liberation Front, for instance, has belligerency status as far as the Organization of Islamic Conference is concerned. The group of Muslim countries believe that the MNLF controls certain territories in Mindanao.

The NDF, he said, is willing to investigate its own forces but "within the context of the subscription by the Philippine Government to that protocl of the Geneva Convention which concerns the law of war."

Ocampo said that although President Aquino has granted the military demand that a body be formed to look into human rights abuses by the NPA, there are practical problems.

For one, he said, NPA members have no known addresses where subpoenas can be delivered.

In the same forum, Zumel said he did not mean to sound "bellicose" when he said on Monday that if the peace talks fail, the rebels will resume their armed struggle.

## AQUINO, ILETO, RAMOS DISCUSS VIOLATIONS

HK180157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [17 December] met with Defense Minister Rafael Ileto and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos over the alleged cease-fire violations. Art Pavellon reports:

[Begin recording] [Pavellon] President Corazon Aquino yesterday met with Defense Minister Rafael Ileto and Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel Ramos to discuss the alleged cease-fire violations committed by the communist rebels since the start of the 60-day truce last December 10th. In an interview with newsmen after the meeting with the president, Gen Ramos denied that probable cease-fire violations have not been reported to the National Cease-Fire Committee [NCC] headed by Bishop Antonio Fortich.

[Ramos] Every day, as we receive these reports, we send a report to the chairman, Bishop Fortich, and this is the kind of letter we send. [Words indistinct] attach the initial report on a possible cease-fire violation which occurred in Region 11 on such-and-such a time on such-and-such a date. We are not saying it is [words indistinct] we are saying it is possible -- leaving it to the NCC to make the judgment. And then we say a detailed report will be submitted as soon as [words indistinct] committee. And then we attach the special situation report by a senior officer whose credibility or trustworthiness [words indistinct]. So, there is no intention to mislead anyone [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## ENRILE CRITICIZES CEASE-FIRE WITH COMMUNISTS

HK180201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Ousted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile continues to criticize the government-communist cease-fire. He told women's Nacionalistas at the Peninsula Hotel in Makati that the communist rebels achieved a political victory in agreeing to a 60-day cease-fire but were still incapable of toppling the government.

Enrile, in his first major speech since being dismissed as defense chief last month after an alleged coup plot by officers loyal to him, said it is not believed that the cease-fire would bring peace to the country. What they have gained is a stronger political exposure, he said. They have projected themselves to the public as a peace-loving group, that they have no intention of destroying the people's freedom, that they are there to do something good and constructive for the nation. He added, however, that militarily they have not really gained much. He does not think that they can take over the country. The military organization of the Republic is still strong.